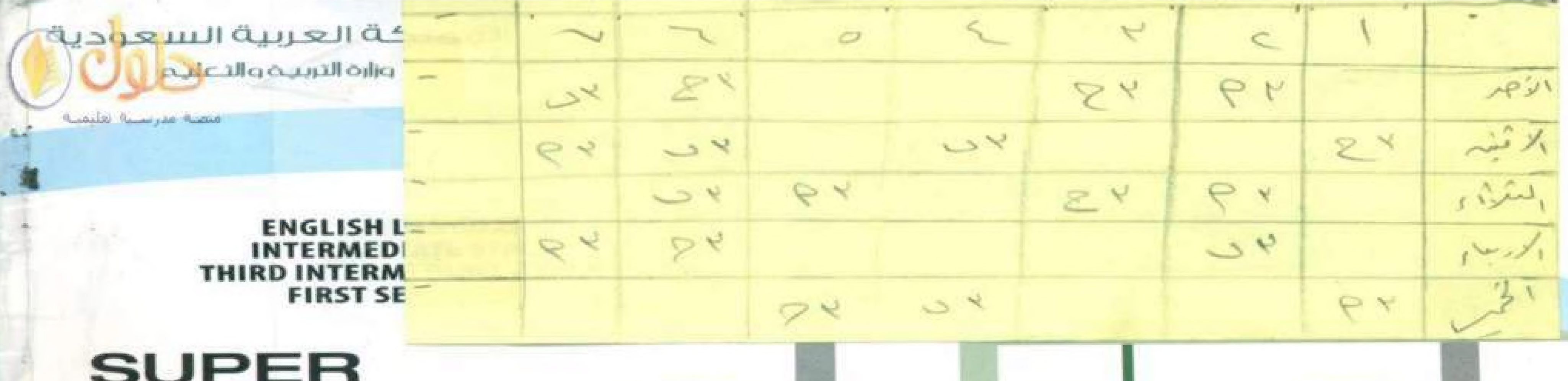


SUPER GOAL 5

KSA Edition





كتاب الطالب و التمارين

STUDENT'S BOOK
WORKBOOK





طبعة ١٤٣٥/١٤٣٦ هـ
Edition 2014/2015

الأنشطة غيرالمقررة على مدارس تحفيظ القرآن الكريم

The omitted activities for Qur'an memorization schools

Holy Qur'an Schools can omit the activities listed below to cater for the demands of their curriculum. Teachers may choose to use some of the activities in class or assign them as supplementary homework, should there be time/ if they so wish.

Unit	Student's Book section	Pages	Workbook Section	Pages
1	Pair Work	3		
1	About You	6		
1	Project	9		
1	Self Reflection	62		
1	More!	68		
2	Pair Work	11		
2	About You	14		
2	Project	17		
2	Self Reflection	63		
2	More!	69		
3	Pair Work	19		
3	About You	22		
3	Project	25		
3	Self Reflection	64		
3	More!	70		
1-3	Expansion Units 1-3	26-31	Expansion Units 1-3	19-22
4	Pair Work	33		
4	About You	36		
4	Project	39		
4	Self Reflection	65		
4	More!	71		
5	Pair Work	41		
5	About You	44		
5	Project	47		
5	Self Reflection	66		
5	More!	72		
6	Pair Work	49		
6	About You	52		
6	Project	55		
6	Self Reflection	67		
6	More!	73		
4-6	Expansion Units 4-6	56-61	Expansion Units 4-6	41-44



SUPER GOAL 5

MANUEL DOS SANTOS





SuperGoal 5 Student Book

Published by McGraw-Hill ELT, a business unit of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.,1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020.

ISBN: 9780077162344

Publisher: Jorge Rodriguez Hernández
Editorial director: Anita Raducanu
Development editors: Ana Laura Martínez Vázquez, Janet Battiste
Art direction: Heloisa Yara Tiburtius
Interior design and production: Page2, LLC
Cover design: Page2, LLC
Photo coordinator: Kevin Sharpe

Photo Credits: The Photo Credits section for this book on page 83 is considered an extension of the copyright page.



www.elt.mcgraw-hill.com

Contents

Scope and Sequence

	Unit Title	Functions	Grammar
1	Lifestyles **Pages 2–9**	Talk about lifestyles Talk about habits and routines Talk about frequency of actions	Simple present tense: Habitual activities Adverbs/Expressions of frequency Questions with *how often/how much/how long*
2	Life Stories **Pages 10–17**	Talk about past actions Relate past events in your life Report what people said	Simple past tense—*yes/no* questions, short answers, information questions *Be + born* Expressions with the passive *Used to*—affirmative, negative, questions
3	When Are You Traveling? **Pages 18–25**	Talk about air travel Talk about ongoing actions Talk about plans and future actions	Present progressive Future with *going to* and *will* Infinitives of purpose
	EXPANSION Units 1–3 **Pages 26–31**	**Language Review** **Writing:** Write a report about an endangered species **Reading:** Water for Life	
4	What Do I Need to Buy? **Pages 32–39**	Talk about foods, buying foods, and planning meals Describe quantities Put events in sequence Give and follow directions	Expressions of quantity: *a few, a little, a lot of, much, many, enough* Pronouns: *something, anything, nothing* Sequence words: *first, then, after that, finally*
5	Since When? **Pages 40–47**	Talk about inventions Express actions that have happened recently Express actions that began in the past and continue into the present	Present perfect tense versus simple past Present perfect with *for* and *since*—affirmative, negative Questions with *how long*
6	Do You Know Where It Is? **Pages 48–55**	Talk about quality of life Describe features of places Make comparisons Ask for information	Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives Comparisons with *as . . . as* Indirect questions
	EXPANSION Units 4–6 **Pages 56–61**	**Language Review** **Reading:** Adventure Trips **Writing:** Write a brochure for an adventure trip	

Contents



Listening	Pronunciation	Reading	Writing
Listen for specific details in a lifestyle description	Reduction of *do you*	Cell Phone Obsession: Negative or Positive?	Write a report about a common habit or pastime among young people in your country Write about how long classmates do certain activities (Project)
Listen to a biography and put events in chronological order	*used to*	Crown Prince of the Kingdom	Write your life story Write a biography of a famous person (Project)
Listen for specific information in a conversation between travelers	Words ending in *-ing*	Study Arabic in Saudi Arabia	Write an email to a friend about studying in another country Write a study program for foreign students in your country (Project)
Project: Prepare a campaign to save water **Chant Along:** What Have They Done to You? **Project:** Research an environmental organization			
Listen for specific information in a conversation in a supermarket	The *sh*, *ch*, and *j* sounds	Foods from the Americas	Write your favorite recipe Write about a meal with foods from different countries (Project)
Listen for specific information in a conversation	Contractions of *have*	A History of Special Effects	Write about your most important possessions and how long you've had them Write about the most important invention of the last century (Project)
Listen for specific details in a news story about garbage and recycling	Intonation of direct and indirect questions	The Bride of the Red Sea	Write about your town, comparing it with other towns in your area Write about a town or city in your country or the world (Project)
Chant Along: I've Missed You! **Project:** Survey classmates about long-distance communication			

1 Listen and Discuss 

What activities do you do every day? Twice a day?

Check Your Lifestyle

Which of the people are you most like? Why?





Arthur is really into fitness. He works out at the gym regularly. He runs frequently, and he plays tennis twice a week. From time to time, Arthur goes rock climbing.



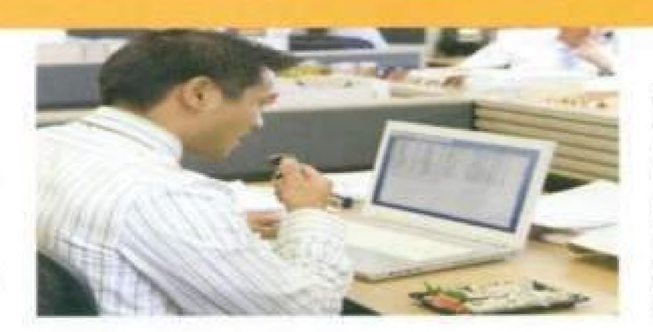
Refaa is a health food fanatic. She normally eats vegetarian meals. She hardly ever eats meat. She never drinks coffee, but she loves herbal tea. Sometimes she drinks six cups a day.

Khalid hates any type of physical exercise. He enjoys challenging puzzles like sudoku. He spends most of his free time playing video games or solving puzzles in magazines.

Josh is an Internet addict. He seldom spends less than three hours a day on the computer. While he's chatting online, he often checks his cell phone for text messages.



Nura loves shopping. When she walks into a department store or a mall, she always buys something. She spends a lot of money. But she says shopping makes her happy.



Martin works very hard. He always takes work home from the office, and he rarely takes a vacation. He's really devoted to his job.

Your Profile

Answer the questions about your habits and routines.

How many hours a day do you watch TV? ________

How long do you talk on the phone a day? ________

How much money do you spend a week? ________

How much time do you spend on the Internet? ________

How often do you exercise? ________

How often do you go shopping? ________

How many hours a day do you sleep? ________

regularly, frequently, twice a week, from time to time, normally,
hardly ever, never, sometimes, seldom, often, always, rarely

Quick Check

A. Vocabulary. Underline words and expressions on pages 2 and 3 that tell about frequency (how often).

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions about the people.

1. How often does Arthur go rock climbing?
2. How frequently does Khalid exercise?
3. How often does Refaa eat meat?
4. How long does Josh spend on the Internet?
5. How much money does Nura usually spend?
6. How often does Martin go on vacation?

2 Pair Work

1. Arthur goes rock climbing from time to time.
2. Khalid never exercises.
3. Refaa hardly ever eats meat.
4. Josh seldom spends less than three hours a day on the computer.
5. Nura spends a lot of money.
6. Martin rarely takes a vacation.

3 Grammar

Simple Present Tense: Habitual Activities

Do / Does	you / he/she	usually **drink** coffee?	I rarely **drink** coffee. He/She **drinks** coffee now and then.

Adverbs/Expressions of Frequency



100% of the time	always, all the time
50%–99%	usually, generally, normally, frequently, often, regularly
20%–49%	sometimes, occasionally, from time to time
1%–19%	once in a while, now and then, hardly ever, seldom, rarely
0%	never

I **rarely** eat junk food. I'm **usually** a salad-and-fruit person.
But I'll eat a piece of pizza **once in a while**.

- Adverbs of frequency usually come before the verb.
- However, they come after the verb *be*.
- Expressions such as *all the time, now and then, once in a while, twice a week, once a month, every two months* usually come at the end of the sentence.
- Some adverbs and expressions can come at the beginning of the sentence.
  Sometimes Hameed works late. **From time t**

Questions with *How Often/How Much/*

Q: **How often** do you use your cell phone?
Q: **How much** time do you spend in the showe
Q: **How long** do you spend on your homework

1. Ibrahim rarely talks on the phone.
2. My brother often checks his email. / My brother checks his email often.
3. I surf on the Internet once in a while.
4. Qassim hardly ever arrives at work on time.
5. Maha drinks tea instead of coffee from time to time.

A. Rewrite the sentences in the opposite. Use th

Jamal frequently exercises. (seldom)

1. Ibrahim constantly talks on the phone. (rarely) ______
2. My brother occasionally checks his email. (often) ______
3. I sometimes surf on the Internet. (once in a while) ______
4. Qassim always arrives at work on time. (hardly ever) ______
5. Maha usually drinks tea instead of coffee. (from time to time) ______

B. Now ask questions about the people in exercise **A**.

How often __does Jamal exerc__

1. How often ______
2. How often ______
3. How often ______
4. How often ______
5. How often ______

1. How often does Ibrahim talk on the phone?
2. How often does your brother check his email?
3. How often do you surf on the Internet?
4. How often does Qassim arrive at work on time?
5. How often does Maha drink tea instead of coffee?



C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions a[bout] habits and routines.

A: What does Adnan normally do in the evening?

B: He usually studies.

1. What does Kyle generally eat/have for lunch?
He generally eats/has a burger and a soda for lunch.
2.What do Faris and Ali occasionally do in the park?
Faris and Ali occasionally play tennis in the park. /
Faris and Ali play tennis in the park occasionally.
3. What does Emma seldom do after dinner?
Emma seldom does/washes the dishes after dinner.
4. What do Ali and his parents often do on the weekend?
Ali and his parents often go to the park on the weekend.
5. What does Ismail sometimes do with his friends?
Ismail sometimes goes bowling with his friends.
6. What does Ben do now and then?
Ben gets a haircut now and then.



1. Kyle / generally / for lunch





2. Faris and ... in the par[k]



4. Ali and his parents / often / on the weekend



5. Ismail / sometimes / with his friends



6. Ben / now and then

D. How often do you do the activities in exercise **C**? Write sentences using an adverb or expression of frequency. Compare sentences in small groups.

I normally get a haircut every two months.

E. Write sentences about things you ***usually/always*** do and you ***seldom/never*** do. Write at least two false sentences. Read them to your partner. Can your partner guess which sentences are true and which sentences are false?

	True	False
I usually hang out with my friends at the mall.	✓	☐
I never watch TV on the weekend.	☐	✓
1. ______	☐	☐
2. ______	☐	☐
3. ______	☐	☐
4. ______	☐	☐
5. ______	☐	☐
6. ______	☐	☐

1. true **4.** true
2. false **5.** true
3. true **6.** true



9 Reading

Before Reading

Why do people you know use cell phones? How often do they use them?

CELL PHONE OBSESSION: Negative or Positive?

Yakkity, yakkity, yak. All around, you hear ring tones of cell phones, and you see people who are talking on the phone in public or sending text messages. This use of cell phones may signal more than normal communication with friends and family. For some teenagers, this craze may be a sign of unhappiness and anxiety.



Cell phones are definitely part of today's youth culture. Sixty percent of U.S. teens have cell phones, and soon over 50 percent of kids ages 8 to 12 will have them, too. Students in grades 7 through 12 spend an average of an hour a day talking on their cell phones. That's about the same amount of time that they devote to homework.

The majority of cell phone usage is for text messages, and heavy users check for replies frequently. The heaviest users check their phones approximately every 10 minutes. They often become irritated when other people don't respond to their messages quickly. Heavy reliance on a cell phone can become a problem—and an obsession.

According to the *Los Angeles Times*, a survey of 575 high school students in the United States showed that two-thirds of the students who use their cell phones more than 90 times a day do so because they are unhappy or bored. They score higher on tests that measure depression and anxiety compared to students who use their phones less. However, when they were examined, the frequent users were not found to be clinically depressed—that is, they were not actually in a state of depression that was severe enough to require medical help. The researcher who conducted the study said, "The young people may be unhappy because of a problem in their lives or anxious about their social status. They are trying to make themselves feel better by reaching out to others. Communicating via cell phone makes the 'addicts' feel popular."

For teenagers, cell phones are not just objects for communication. They are extensions of themselves. They are tools for keeping in touch. Many teenagers don't agree with the study from the United States, and they say that people who are anxious or depressed wouldn't be sending out messages or making calls. For them, a lot of cell phone use shows that a person is popular and has a lot of friends. What do you think?



After Reading

1. false 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. true

Answer *true* or *false*.

1. _____ Only one out of every four young Americans owns a cell phone.
2. _____ American students spend a lot more time on the phone than on homework.
3. _____ Most of the cell phone usage is for text messages.
4. _____ People who talk a lot on the phone do so because they are depressed.
5. _____ Some people think that a lot of cell phone use is a positive thing.

Discussion

A. Discuss the questions.

1. What do you think about the study from the *Los Angeles Times*?
2. Do you have a cell phone? If so, how often do you use your cell phone? What for?
3. Approximately how long do you spend on each call?
4. How much is your monthly cell phone bill?
5. Discuss the advantages and the disadvantages of cell phones.

B. Read and discuss.

> A recent survey found that 1 to 30 percent of text messages received on cell phones are mobile spam (unwanted commercial advertising). Unlike email spam, some cell phone users may be charged a fee for every incoming message. What do you think can be done to prevent it?

10 Writing

Write a report about one or more of the most common habits and/or pastimes among young people in your country.

11 Project 

Work in groups. Find out how long group members spend on the following activities:

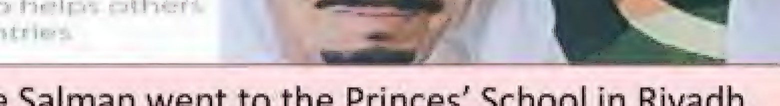
on chores	on the Internet
on homework	shopping
in the bath/shower	sleeping
watching TV	other: _____

Discuss and compare results as a class.





1. e **2.** d **3.** b **4.** c **5.** a



After Reading

A. Match each word with the meaning.

1. ____ abroad
2. ____ humanitarian
3. ____ relief
4. ____ appoint
5. ____ metropolis

a. a big city
b. taking away stress and pain
c. name someone for an important position
d. a person who helps others
e. in other countries

B. Answer the questions about the

1. Where did Prince Salman go t
2. When was he appointed as C of the Kingdom?
3. For how many years was he t of Riyadh?
4. How did he help to change R
5. What does the Crown Prince

1. Prince Salman went to the Princes' School in Riyadh.
2. He was appointed Crown Prince on June 18, 2012.
3. He was the Governor of Riyadh for about 53 years.
4. He attracted a lot of tourism, business, and investment.
5. The Crown Prince now serves as the Minister of Defense in the Kingdom

C. Write down important events in

1.
2.
3.
4.

1. He was educated at the Princes' School in Riyadh.
2. He was the Governor of Riyadh from 1963 to 2011.
3. He became the Minister of Defense in 2011.
4. He was appointed Crown Prince of the Kingdom on June 18 012.

Discussion

1. Do you think celebrities are good role models?
2. What do you think about celebrities who speak in favor of certain causes and issues?
3. What do you think about celebrities who are philanthropists and raise money for different causes?

10 Writing

Write your life story. Say where you were born, raised, and educated. Include important events and influences in your life.

11 Project

Choose a famous person and research and write a biography of the person. Present it to the class.

1 Listen and Discuss



Do you have a "People in the News" column in your local newspaper or magazine? What kind of information does it include?

People in the News

THE GIFT OF LIFE



Trent Olsen donated blood for the 100th time on Wednesday, June 23rd. Trent made his first donation at the Red Crescent Mobile Blood Donor Clinic when he was in his 20s. He said, "It started when some colleagues and I saw the mobile clinic parked outside our office. We all decided to give blood. I continued regularly after that because I thought it was the right thing to do. I didn't have a lot of money for charity, so it was my way of helping others." Every eight weeks, Trent makes his next appointment to give blood at the Fairview Clinic. One donation can save up to three lives. Thank you, Trent!

ATHLETE OF THE YEAR

Congratulations to Ahmed Jamal who was awarded "Athlete of the Year" for his outstanding leadership in sports. Ahmed, 16, received the award from the school principal in a ceremony at King Fahad High School on Monday evening.

HIS STORY

Ahmed was born with a crippling disease that made it difficult for him to walk. But that didn't stop him from playing his favorite sport – football. Ahmed explained, "I used to love watching AFC games, and my older brother, Ali, played football in high school. When I was 12, he taught me to play in the park. My family really encouraged me, so I got in touch with other kids like me and we formed a team." Ahmed and his team compete in the Special Olympics Junior League. He is team captain and this year's highest scorer. Ahmed is an example to all young athletes.



BLUE FLAG FOR SUNSET

Over one hundred employees from local hotels and restaurants gathered at Sunset Beach again on Tuesday for a clean-up operation. The employees combed the beach for plastic bottles, bags, cans, and other litter. Last year, hotel and restaurant owners in the community decided to take responsibility for keeping the beach clean. Their efforts are a big success, and Sunset Beach was awarded the Blue Flag by the Foundation for Environmental Education.



NEWBORN



David and Mary Ann Taylor are the proud parents of twins. Linda and Jenny were born at Newton Maternity Hospital on Monday, June 21st. Mother and infants are in good health. We wish the parents and the babies all the best.

1. donated
2. appointment
3. outstanding
4. encouraged
5. gathered
6. infant/newborn

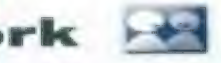
Quick Check ✓

A. **Vocabulary.** Find words in the text that mean:

1. gave to charity
2. an arrangement to meet
3. excellent
4. supported someone to succeed
5. got together/met
6. a baby

B. **Comprehension.** Answer the questions.

1. Why did Trent continue to give blood?
2. How often does Trent give blood?
3. Why was it difficult for Ahmed to walk?
4. Who taught Ahmed to play football?
5. Why did the employees gather at the beach?
6. When were the twins born?

...rk 

...ver about the people in ...

...rd did Ahmed receive?
...ed "Athlete of the Year."

B. Ask and **answer** about your past.

1. Because he thought it was the right thing to do.
2. He gives blood every eight weeks.
3. Because he was born with a crippling disease.
4. Ahmed's brother, Ali, taught him how to play football.
5. They gathered at the beach for a cleanup operation.
6. The twins were born on Monday, June 21.

3 Grammar

Simple Past Tense

Yes/No Question (?)	Short Answer (+)	Short Answer (–)
Did you/he/she/they **live** in Riyadh?	Yes, I/he/she/they **did**.	No, I/he/she/they **didn't**.

Information Questions (?)	Answer
Where **did** you/he/she/they **live**?	I/He/She/They **lived** in Riyadh. (+)
What **did** you/he/she/they **wear**?	I/He/She/They **wore** formal clothing. (+)
Where **did** you/he/she/they **work**?	I/He/She/They **didn't work** in an office. (–)

Be + Born

I **was born** in Syria.

The twins **were born** on June 21st.

Expressions with the Passive

To be raised, to be married, to be called, to be educated, etc., are commonly used in stories about people's pasts. For the passive in the past, use *was/were* + past participle.

Michael **was raised** in Montreal.
The team **was called** *The Lions*.

His parents **were married** in Tabuk.
He **was educated** in private schools.

Used to

Use *used to* for past habits and states.

Affirmative (+)
When I was little, I **used to** play with toys.

Negative (–)
I **didn't use to** play video games.

Questions (?)
Did you **use to** play with dolls?
What **did** you **use to** play with?

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
I **used to** play with toy cars.

A. Make sentences about yourself. Use the phrases, and add some of your own. Share your sentences with a partner.

be born
say my first word at the age of...
go to school at the age of...
grow up
start walking at the age of...
first use a computer at the age of...



4 Language in Context 

A. Work with a partner. Look at the picture of Tom's room. What can you tell about his lifestyle?

He usually does his homework on the computer.



B. In what ways is your room like the one

5 Listening 

Listen to Musa, a professional football playe
about his career and lifestyle. Write *true* or

1. ______ Musa comes from a poor backgrou
2. ______ He spends a lot of time with his fa
3. ______ Musa is proud of playing for his co
4. ______ He likes to wear fashionable clothe
5. ______ He gives money to help those in n
6. ______ Musa doesn't like the media follow

6 He began helping organizations for the disabled.
2 He completed university and flight training in the U.S.
4He was on the Saudi Media Committee during the 1984 Olympics.
1 He was born in 1956 in Riyadh..
3 He started working for the Ministry of Information.
8He became Secretary General of the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities.
5 He flow aboard the space shuttle Discovery.
7 He became involved in preserving Saudi architectural heritage.

6 Pronunciation 

Listen. Notice how ***do*** and ***you*** are said together as one word. Then practice.

Do you have a cell phone?
Where **do you** live?
How often **do you** get a haircut?
How much time **do you** spend on the Internet?

7 About You 

Work in a group. Talk about your pastimes and routines.

How much time do you spend ...

on your homework?
on the phone?
on the Internet?
in the shower?
shopping?
exercising?
with your family?
with your friends?

8 Conversation

Majid: How often do you go to the gym?
Omar: I work out every day, except weekends. I'm a bit of an exercise freak.
Majid: Exercise turns me off.
Omar: Anyway, what are you doing now?
Majid: I'm checking my email.
Omar: How much time do you spend on th[e] Internet?
Majid: A lot. I take my smartphone with me wherever I go. My friends say that m[y] smartphone is really my best friend. You see, I can access the Internet almost everywhere.

Real Talk

exercise freak = someone who exercises a lo[t]
turn (someone) off = does not interest at all
Anyway = a word to introduce a change in to[pic]
You see = a phrase to introduce an explanati[on]

Your Ending

1. They met in high school. The coach put a note on a bulletin board asking for players.
2. No, Trevor was not originally on the team.
3. They used to practice in the school gym.
4. He wasn't into the attitude of the players.
5. The sports center has better facilities.

About the Conversation

1. Does Omar exercise a lot?
2. Does exercise turn Majid off?
3. Does Majid spend a lot of time on the Internet?
4. Why can Majid check his email frequently?

Your Turn

Interview your partner about Internet use. Use the following prompts:

1. frequency
2. number of hours
3. purpose (what for?)
4. type of connection
5. where
6. others: ____________



B. List some of the things you ***used to do/didn't use to do*** when you were young.

used to play with toys when I was young.
I didn't use to take karate classes.
I used to take swimming lessons.
I didn't use to play football

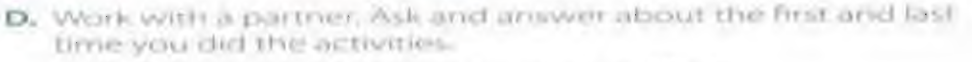


Didn't Use to Do





1. met	**9.** got
2. went	**10.** didn't kno
3. was	**11.** introduced
4. asked	**12.** came
5. agreed	**13.** watched
6. spent	**14.** wanted
7. grew up	**15.** didn't play
8. moved	**16.** tried



D. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about the first and last time you did the activities.

A: When was the first time you rode a bike?
B: I first rode a bike when I was four.
A: When was the last time you rode a bike?
B: I last rode a bike the day before yesterday. I rode it to school.





4 Language in Context

Work in pairs. Look at this old photo, and guess what people did and didn't do then.

People used to walk or ride donkeys in the city.
People didn't use to drive cars and trucks in the city.

People used to get news from the radio.
People didn't use to get news from the Internet.
People used to play more games.
People didn't use to watch TV

▲ Makkah, 1934

5 Listening



Listen to the biography of Prince S... events in chronological order. Nu...

6 He began helping organizations for the disabled.
2 He completed university and flight training in the U.S.
4He was on the Saudi Media Committee during the 1984 Olympics.
1 He was born in 1956 in Riyadh..
3 He started working for the Ministry of Information.
8He became Secretary General of the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities.
5 He flw aboard the space shuttle Discovery.
7 He became involved in preserving Saudi architectural heritage.

6 Pronunciation

Listen to the pronunciation of ***used to***. Then practice.

I **used to** play with dolls.
Mona **used to** teach English.
He **used to** live next door to me.
They **used to** work together.

7 About You



1. Where were you born?
2. Where did you grow up?
3. Where is your family from?
4. Did you use to live in a different place? Where?
5. What games did you use to play?
6. Did you ever meet a friend somewhere by chance? Explain.
7. Where did you meet your best friend?
8. Did you ever take part in an activity to help the community? What did you do?

1 Listen and Discuss 

What problems do air travelers have nowadays? Discuss with a partner.

BLUE SKY Airlines

Globe Airlines flight 621 to Istanbul is now boarding. Passengers, please proceed to gate C10.

May I see your ticket and passport, please?

Sure.

How many bags are you checking?

One suitcase. And I have one carry-on.

What are you going to do in Hawaii?

I'm going there to surf.

What are you doing tonight?

Maybe I'll go to bed early. I'm flying to Japan tomorrow morning.

Good-bye. We'll miss you.

Don't worry. I'll be all right.

8 Conversation



Reporter: Your basketball team, *The Falcons*, is now leading the Junior League. So, how did the team start?

Khalid: Our coach posted a note on the bulletin board at our high school asking for players. The team was formed from the group of hopeful athletes that turned up at the gym.

Reporter: Do you still have the original team members?

Khalid: Yeah. Charlie and Dave are forwards, Carlos plays shooting guard, and I'm the point guard. But Trevor...

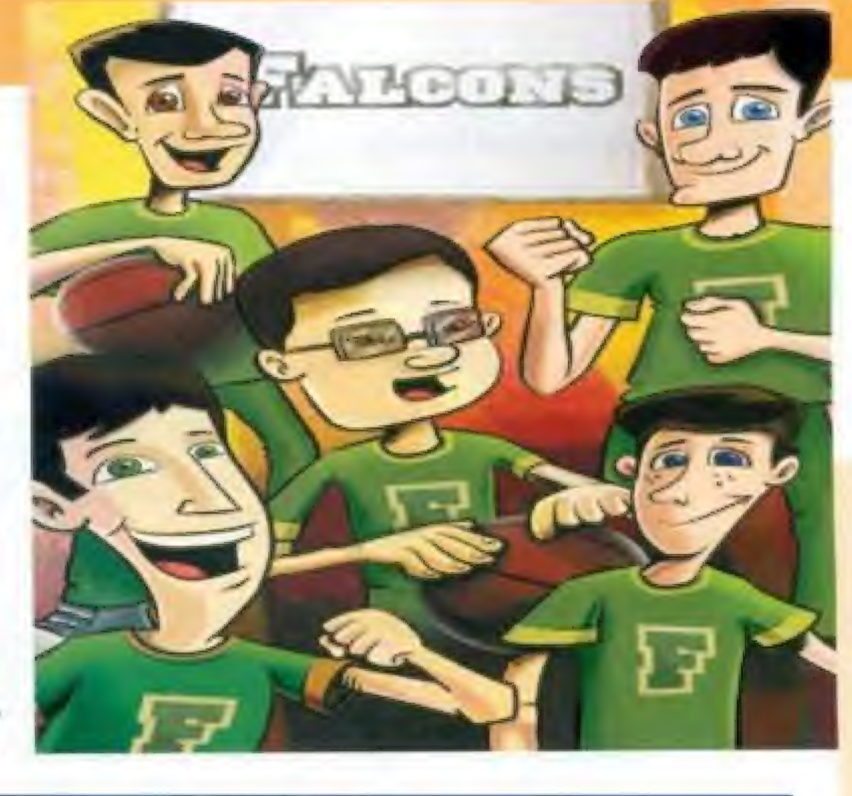
Reporter: What about your center forward? When did he join the team?

Khalid: Trevor came along a few months later. He used to play on another team, but he wasn't into the attitude of the players. He said they weren't serious enough, so he joined our team.

Reporter: Where did you practice, and where did you play?

Khalid: We used to practice in the school gym, but now we use the sports center. It has better facilities. We started in B Division, but now

Reporter: When did your first big break co



1. He's going to Saudi Arabia to study Arabic.
2. He's staying for a year.
3. He still makes mistakes in Arabic.
4. He's going to stay in Abha.

Mr. Parker

1. He's going to Saudi Arabia on business.
2. He's staying for a few days.
3. His Arabic is pretty good.
4. He's going to stay in Riyadh.

Your Ending

What do you think Khalid's answer was

1. When Trevor joined our team.
2. When we won an important tour
3. When we beat the best team in B by 20 points.
4. Your idea: ____________

About the Conversation

1. How and where did the team members meet?
2. Were all the players originally on the team?
3. Where did they use to practice?
4. Why did Trevor leave the other team?
5. Why did the team change gyms?

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Make up a "fake" interview with a famous athlete. Ask about how the person's career started. Present your interview to the class.



9 Reading

Before Reading

1. Have you ever read about the lives of royalty? Who have you read about?
2. What do you know about Crown Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz?

Crown Prince of the Kingdom



His Royal Highness, Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz was born in Riyadh on December 31, 1935. He was educated at the Princes' School in Riyadh where he studied sciences, religion, and the Holy Qur'an. Prince Salman was appointed Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Deputy Prime Minister by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, on June 18, 2012. He also serves as the Minister of Defense of the Kingdom.

King Abdulaziz appointed Prince Salman as the Emir of Riyadh in March 1954, when he was just 19 years old. He served as Deputy Governor of Riyadh for just over a year. Then, he became Governor of Riyadh until 1960 and again from 1963 to 2011, when he became the Minister of Defense. He was also Honorary President of the Friends of the Red Crescent and President of the Higher Committee for the Development of Riyadh. The Prince helped Riyadh develop from a mid-sized town into a major urban metropolis. He attracted a lot of tourism, business, and investment in the Kingdom. Today, Riyadh is one of the richest cities in the world, and it is a major center of travel and trade.



Since 1956, Crown Prince Salman has worked with many humanitarian groups that offer relief from natural and human disasters in the Kingdom and abroad. For his humanitarian work, he has received many awards: from Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Morocco, Palestine, the Philippines, Senegal, the United Nations, Yemen, and the King Abdulaziz Medal-First Class. He also supports many cultural projects. He is Chairman of the Riyadh Charity for Sciences and President of Prince Salman's Prize for the Memorization of the Holy Qur'an.

The Crown Prince holds many degrees and academic awards, including an honorary doctorate from the Islamic University of Madinah and the Kant Medal from the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities. He was also awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Literature from the University of Umm Al-Qura in Makkah.



Take off your shoes and belt. Remove everything from your pockets.

That won't be necessary.

Do I have to take off my glasses?

GATE D2

What time is our flight leaving?

It's delayed. It's leaving at ten.

Advice to Travelers

- Keep your belongings with you at all times to ensure their safety.
- Put a name tag on your suitcase to identify it.
- Do not agree to pack any items from strangers.
- Do not carry containers with liquids. Place liquids in your checked baggage.
- Always arrive at the airport at least two hours before departure to have extra time in case of long lines.
- Check that you have your photo identification (passport is required for international travel), ticket, and boarding pass with you to avoid difficulties.
- Check with your travel agent about visas and vaccinations for the countries you are visiting.
- Carry a major credit card.

Quick Check ✓

A. **Vocabulary.** Underline items that airplane passengers need.

B. **Comprehension.** Answer the questions.

1. How many bags is the man checking?
2. Does the man need to take off his glasses?
3. Why is the pilot going to bed early?
4. Why is the young man going to Hawaii?
5. Where should you put liquids when you travel?
6. What do you need to have with you before you leave for the airport?

2 Pair Work

A. **Ask** and **answer** about the pictures.

- What time is the couple's flight leaving?
- It's leaving at ten.
- Who will the parents miss?
- They'll miss their son.

B. **Ask** and **answer** about a trip. Use real or made-up information.

- When are you going to leave on your trip?
- I'm leaving for Paris tomorrow.
- Where will you stay?
- I'll stay with friends.

3 Grammar

Present Progressive

Use the present progressive for actions happening now or for definite arrangements in the future.

My friends **are waiting** for me at the airport.
What **are** you **doing** now?

My friends **are arriving** tomorrow.
What **are** you **doing** tonight?

Note: Time expressions such as the following indicate the future: *tonight, tomorrow, next week.*

Future with *Going to* and *Will*

Use (*be* +) *going to* to talk about plans. Use *will* + *maybe/probably* for uncertain or indefinite plans.

What are you **going to** do on your vacation?
I'm **going to** travel to Europe.
I'm not **going to** travel this year.

Where **will** you stay?
Maybe I'**ll** stay with friends.
I probably **won't** stay in a hotel.

Infinitives of Purpose

Use the infinitive to say why people do things.

I'm going to Qatar **to visit** relatives.

He got up early **to catch** the plane.

A. Ask and answer about flights, times, arrivals, and destinations.

A: What time is Flight 720 arriving?
B: It's arriving at 9:45.
A: Where is it coming from?
B: It's coming from Doha.

A: What time is Flight 239 leaving?
B: It's leaving at ten o'clock.
A: What gate is it going to depart from?
B: It's going to depart from Gate D22.

Arrivals

Flight	From	Arriving	Gate
AA345	ROME	8:00AM	D20
QR720	DOHA	9:45AM	C11
LH87	FRANKFURT	10:20AM	B19
IB605	MADRID	11:00AM	A17
AV94	BOGOTA	11:40AM	C8
AZ348	CAIRO	1:00PM	D7

Departures

Flight	From	Departing	Gate
JAL33	TOKYO	8:15AM	A90
SV633	AMMAN	9:10AM	B7
BA239	LONDON	10:00AM	D22
TP987	LISBON	11:30AM	C15
TK621	ISTANBUL	12:20PM	C10
AF573	PARIS	1:25PM	B16



B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions.

A: Why is Matt going to Colorado?
B: He's going there to ski.

Matt / go / to Colorado



1. Sam / go / Paris



2. Ali and Maha / go / airport



3. Badr / go / travel agency



4. Ted and his son / go / mall



5. Sabah / go / bank



6. Rudy / go / consulate

C. Now do role plays for the items in exercise **B.** Ask your partner what he/she is going to do in a particular place.

A: What are you going to do in Colorado?
B: I'm going to ski. / I'll probably go skiing.

D. Complete your schedule for next Saturday. Then ask and answer questions with a partner. Try to arrange a time to meet and do homework together.

A: What are you doing at two o'clock next Saturday?
B: I'm getting a haircut. How about you?
A: I'm not doing anything.

My Schedule	Activities and Times	My Partner's Schedule	Activities and Times
Morning		Morning	
Afternoon		Afternoon	
Evening		Evening	



4 Language in Context

Yahya lives in Dammam. He's going to London on vacation next month.

1. List eight items he's going to need. Compare with a partner.
   He is going to need a passport.
   He's going to have to get a U.K. visa.
2. What do you think he's going to do in London? Discuss in small groups.
   He's going to take lots of photos.

5 Listening



Listen to the conversation. Answer ***true*** or ***false***.

1. _____ Dan and Larry last saw one another two years ago.
2. _____ Dan is working in the clothing industry.
3. _____ They are both traveling to Milan.
4. _____ Larry is going to Florence to study architecture.
5. _____ Dan is going to Milan to find new clothing designs.

6 Pronunciation

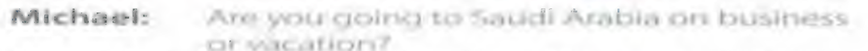
Listen to the pronunciation of ***-ing***. Then practice.

The plane is arriv**ing** at two.
Where are you go**ing** on vacation?
When are you leav**ing**?
He's com**ing** tomorrow.

7 About You

1. Have you ever traveled by plane?
2. Are you afraid of flying?
3. What do you like/dislike about plane trips?
4. What do you like/dislike about airports?
5. What do you think are the good and bad things about traveling?
6. Have you ever had a bad travel experience? Tell about it.

8 Conversation





Michael: Are you going to Saudi Arabia on business or vacation?

Mr. Parker: I'm going on business. My company has a branch in Riyadh. I'm attending a conference tomorrow morning, and then I'll probably fly back home to London next week. How about you?

Michael: I'm going to Saudi Arabia to study Arabic at King Khalid University. I'm an exchange student.

Mr. Parker: How long are you staying?

Michael: For a year, in Abha. Have you been there?

Mr. Parker: Yes, I have. It's very nice. Wonderful climate, but kind of slow for me, compared to Riyadh.

Michael: How's your Arabic?

Mr. Parker: Pretty good. I lived in Dubai for a while.

Michael: Well, I still make a lot of mistakes in Arabic, but my Arab friends say I have a good accent.

Mr. Parker: I'm sure you'll pick up the language quickly.





Real Talk

kind of = in some ways/slightly
pretty = very/quite
pick up = learn

About the Conversation

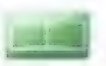
Answer about Michael. Then complete the same information about Mr. Parker.

1. Why is he going to Saudi Arabia? ______________ ______________
2. How long is he staying? ______________ ______________
3. What's his Arabic like? ______________ ______________
4. In which city is he going to stay? ______________ ______________

Your Turn

Imagine you are traveling and you meet someone on the plane. Role-play the conversation with a partner. Use the following cues.

1. Where / stay?
2. Why / go / name of place?
3. How long / stay?



9 Reading

Before Reading

1. What do you know about student exchange or language study programs abroad?
2. Would you like to go on one? Why or why not?

Study Arabic in Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is the perfect destination if you want to learn the Arabic language and Islamic culture. Saudi Arabia is unique, with lots of traditions, historic places, and contrasts in scenery.

Why learn Arabic in Saudi Arabia?

Because there is so much to see and visit, you can be sure you'll never run out of things to do before and after your Arabic classes.



Why learn Arabic?

Arabic is the language of the Holy Qur'an. It is spoken by more than 340 million people around the world, mainly in the Middle East and North Africa. Like English, there are many different dialects in Arabic, but the majority of speakers in Saudi Arabia, the U.A.E., Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Yemen, Bahrain, and Egypt all understand each other. Arabic is commonly spoken in many other places, even where it is not the first language; for example, in the United States and increasingly in European countries.

Why register at the Arabic Language School?

Learning the language
At our school, you will study the language and the culture of Islam! You will recite the Holy Qur'an, practice conversation, listen, and learn to read and write Arabic. Soon you will be comfortable speaking and using words and expressions the local people use.

Accommodations
You will live with a family. You will share their delicious food, their experiences, and learn all about everyday life in Saudi Arabia. The family members and local people will be pleased to help you with the language and help you experience the culture.



Why Abha?

Abha is the capital of the Asir province. It is located in the Asir Mountains, 2,200 meters (7,218



feet) above sea level. Its mild climate makes it a popular tourist destination, with average temperatures between 12° C (54° F) and 24° C (75° F). With a population of over 250,000, Abha is neither big nor small. The town is known for its traditional stone and mud-brick houses, but it also has modern hospitals and universities.

Abha has a rich heritage and a buzzing marketplace with regional foods and crafts. It attracts a great number of visitors, especially in summer, who come to relax and to take part in the lively atmosphere at the local summer festivals. Some even enjoy paragliding!



After Reading

A. Circle the correct meaning of the words as used in the brochure.

1. unique (1st paragraph)
   - **a.** strange
   - **b.** special
   - **c.** to be chosen
2. to run out (2nd paragraph)
   - **a.** to go out the door
   - **b.** to come to an end, be left without
   - **c.** to use up everything
3. rich (last paragraph)
   - **a.** wealthy
   - **b.** have a lot of sugar
   - **c.** have a lot of good things
4. heritage (last paragraph)
   - **a.** traditions
   - **b.** money from relatives
   - **c.** a preserved building
5. buzzing (last paragraph)
   - **a.** chaotic
   - **b.** busy and lively
   - **c.** very hot
6. atmosphere (last paragraph)
   - **a.** the way a place or situation makes you feel
   - **b.** traffic
   - **c.** gases surrounding Earth

1. b **2.** c **3.** c **4.** a **5.** b **6.** a

B. Answer the questions.

1. What are the advantages of learning Arabic?
2. How will students learn Arabic at the Arabic Language School?
3. Where will students live during their stay in Abha?
4. What's the weather like in Abha?
5. Why is the town so popular with visitors?

Discussion

1. Have you ever been on an exchange program or studied in another country? Tell about it.
2. How do you think you would adjust to a foreign culture?
3. Which country would you like to go to and study a foreign language?
4. Discuss the importance of English as a world language. What do you know about where it is used?
5. Approximately 500 million people speak Spanish around the world. Do you think that Spanish wi

1.Arabic is spoken by more than 340 million people, so it can help you communicate with lots of people.
2.Students will recite the Holy Qur'an, practice conversation, listen, and learn to read and write Arabic.
3. Students will live with a family.
4.Abha has a mild climate with temperatures between 12°C and 24°C.
5.The climate is good, and Abha has a rich heritage, a buzzing marketplace, a lively atmosphere, summer festivals, and even paragliding

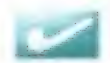




Imagi
to a fr
plan t



Work in groups. Plan a study program for foreign students in your country.

1 Language Review 

A. Complete the following information about yourself. Write complete sentences. Then compare with a partner.

Childhood Memories

1. Place and date of birth ____________
2. Earliest memories ____________
3. Favorite toy ____________
4. Favorite teacher in elementary school ____________
5. Best friend in elementary school ____________
6. Favorite pastime as a child ____________
7. Things you used to do ____________
8. Things you didn't use to do ____________

B. Write questions for the following answers. Use the

1. I don't know what I'm doing next Thursday.
2. No. I'm going to do my homework tonight.
3. He'll probably go to college after high school.
4. Their friends are arriving from Syria tomorrow.
5. She's going to meet her sister at the mall.

1. What are you doing next Thursday?
2. Are you going to do your homework tomorrow?
3. Will he go to college after high school?
4. When are their friends arriving from Syria?
5. Where is she going to meet her sister?

C. Complete the sentences with the correct verb or



SIBERIAN TIGERS

What (1) ______ probably become of the Siberian tiger, an endangered species, in the future? There (2) ______ now only about 400 to 500 Siberian tigers in the wild. (3) ______ authorities be able to protect them? Siberian tigers (4) ______ in the forests of eastern Asia, northern China, and Manchuria, but the majority survive in the Ussuiland region of Russia. Some tigers (5) ______ born and raised in zoos. An adult male normally (6) ______ 440 to 660 pounds (200 to 300 kilograms) and measures about 13 feet (7 meters) from head to tail. They (7) ______ very large animals and consume a lot of food every day because of the cold climate. At one meal, a Siberian tiger can (8) ______ up to 95 pounds (45 kilograms) of meat. Like all big cats, they hunt for their food. They sometimes (9) ______ some of their catch in trees, so other predators can't see it or find it. If they can't eat it all in one meal, they take a nap and finish it off later.







1. will
2. are
3. Will
4. live
5. are
6. weighs
7. are
8. eat
9. leave

D. Read the text. Then use the prompts to ask questions about pandas. Then answer the questions.

PANDAS

The lovable, cuddly-looking panda is one of the world's most popular animals. Unfortunately, it's also one of the most endangered species. Pandas live only in the dense bamboo areas of the misty, rainy forests of southwestern China. Today only about 1,600 pandas remain in the wild. The Chinese government and various conservation organizations are working to protect pandas in their natural habitat. They want to maintain a "bamboo corridor" through which pandas can move freely. Bamboo shoots and leaves account for 99 percent of a panda's diet. An adult giant panda eats up to 95 pounds (45 kilograms) of bamboo per day over a period of about 16 hours. So it is important to have a protected place with a lot of bamboo available.

1. Where / live? Q: A:
2. How many? Q: A:
3. How / work to protect pandas? Q: A:
4. How much / eat? Q: A:
5. How long / eat / a day? Q: A:

1. Q: Where do pandas live?
A:They live only in the bamboo areas of the forests in southwestern China.
2. Q: How many pandas remain in the wild?
A:Today only about 1,600 pandas remain in the wild.
3. Q: How are conservation organizations working to protect pandas in their natural habitat?
A:They want to maintain a "bamboo corridor," through which
pandas can move freely.
4. Q: How much does a panda eat per day?
A: A panda eats up to 45 kilograms of bamboo per day.
5. Q: How long does a panda eat every day?
A: A panda eats for about 16 hours a day.

Discussion

1. Are there any endangered species in your
2. What are the authorities doing about con
3. What can we do to preserve wildlife for fu

2 Writing

Imagine you belong to an organization that
Unfortunately, you only have funds to help o
would like to help protect and write a report about it.

3 Reading



Before Reading

1. Look at the photos. What do you think the text is about?
2. What do you know about the different ways of conserving water and providing freshwater?

WATER FOR LIFE

Imagine going to get a drink of water and discovering that the faucet is dry; or jumping into the shower to cool off on a steamy hot day and discovering that there's no water... Most of us simply take water for granted. We think there's plenty of it—in oceans, lakes, rivers, and streams. But this is not the case. The water we are using now is the very same water that the dinosaurs used millions of years ago. It is simply recycled over and over again. There will never be any more water on Earth than there is now.

Most of the water on our planet (97%) is salt water stored in oceans. The remaining 3 percent is freshwater—and most of that is locked up in ice caps and glaciers. In fact, less than 1 percent of the planet's water is usable freshwater. It's alarming that at the projected rate of population growth, humanity will use up more than 70 percent of all accessible freshwater by 2025.

Water is essential to people in more ways than we might think. We need water for cooking, bathing, transportation, and recreation. We eat aquatic plants and fish. We use water to irrigate our crops, to produce hydroelectric power, and to manufacture products. Water is indispensable for human health and well-being. People can live for two months without food, but will die in less than a week without water.

One of the greatest challenges facing the world in the twenty-first century is to preserve our natural reserves and to provide safe drinking water to the 20 percent or more of Earth's population that currently lacks easy access to it. The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the years from 2005 to 2015 as the International Decade for Action "Water for Life."

One of the solutions to the problem of water conservation is to recycle wastewater. Stensund Folk College near Stockholm, Sweden, for example, is putting wastewater to good use. The school treats the wastewater in a greenhouse, where it is then used to provide water to plants and fish in an integrated cultivation system. In Lima, Peru, ponds full of algae and other small organisms clean up the wastewater. After 20 days, it is safe for reuse. Currently many factories, hotel chains, and apartment buildings around the world are installing water recycling systems.



Stensund Wastewater Aquaculture

We all need to be part of the solution, too. We need to learn how to use our water wisely. So the next time you have a drink or take a shower, think of how fortunate you are, and save water for life.

After Reading

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Why do many people take water for granted?
   a. It's cheap. **b.** It cools you down. **c.** It's easily available.
2. How much of the water on our planet is freshwater?
   a. a great part **b.** a small amount **c.** a lot
3. How long can human beings live without water?
   a. less than one week **b.** two weeks **c.** one month
4. What is one of the world's greatest challenges in the 21st century?
   a. to recycle seawater **b.** to find water **c.** to provide freshwate
5. What do people use to clean up wastewater in Peru?
   a. algae **b.** fish **c.** sun

1. c (paragraph 1)
2. b (paragraph 2)
3. a (paragraph 3)
4. c (paragraph 4)
5. a (paragraph 5)

B. Answer ***true*** or ***false***.

1. ______ There is more freshwater today on Earth than at the time of the dinosaurs.
2. ______ By 2025, we'll use up 1 percent of
3. ______ At least one-fifth of the world's p access to safe drinking water.
4. ______ The main goal of "Water for Life" is
5. ______ At Stensund Folk College, Sweden

1.false (There is the same amount of freshwater on Earth today as at the time of the dinosaurs.)
2.false (By 2025, we'll use up 70 percent of Earth's freshwater.)
3. true
4.false (The main goal of "Water for Life" is to preserve our natural
reserves and to provide safe drinking water for the people who
don't have it.)
5. true

Discussion

1. Water is essential for life. Discuss the differe water every day.
2. What will happen to a community if its wa
3. What do you know about the different wa providing freshwater?

4 Project 

Work in a group. Research ways to save water everyday lives. Then prepare a campaign to persuade people to save water.

1. Find a title for your campaign.
2. List everyday suggestions to save water.
3. Present to the class.





Vocabulary

Find words in the song that m

1. a kind of farm
2. move, like water in a river
3. a kind of flower
4. a kind of insect

1. ranch
2. flow
3. lilies (lily)
4. bees (bee)

Comprehension

A. Answer the questions about the song.

1. What happened t
2. Is the water in the
3. Do fish live in the
4. Why did they cut
5. Who are "they" in

1.They put the parrot in a cage and made it talk. They cut its wings and made it walk.
2. No. It is no longer clean.
3. No, they don't.
4. They cut the trees to have land for ranches.
5."They" are people who don't care about or harm the environment.

B. What do you underst

1. "It's a problem tha

____

2. "If we all just do o

____

Discussion

Discuss ways that people can improve the situations mentioned in the song.

1. How can people clean up pollution?
2. How can people prevent forests from being cut down?

6 Project

Many environmental organizations are concerned about wildlife and ecology. Research some environmental organizations in your country on the Internet and discuss your findings with the class.



▲ Coral Reef in the Red Sea, Saudi Arabia

What Do I Need to Buy?

1 Listen and Discuss

1. How often do you go to the supermarket? What do you usually buy?
2. Who buys the food and supplies in your family?





5 Chant Along

What Have They Done to You?



Parrot, parrot, what have they done to you?
Parrot, parrot, what have they done to you?
They put you in a cage and made you talk.
They cut your wings and made you walk.
Look what they've done to you.
Just look what they've done to you!

River, river, what have they done to you?
River, river, what have they done to you?
Your crystal waters no longer flow.
The fish and the lilies no longer grow.
Look what they've done to you.
Just look what they've done to you!

Forest, forest, what have they done to you?
Forest, forest, what have they done to you?
They cut your trunks and cut your branches.
They said they needed you for ranches.
Look what they've done to you.
Just look what they've done to you!

But we can save the birds and bees,
Mountains, rivers, flowers, and trees.
It's a problem that we all must face.
If we all just do our share.
Save the water, clean the air.
We can make the world a better place.
We can make the world a better place.
We can make the world a better place.

Let me see what I need for dinner.

First, for the appetizer, maybe I'll make a salad. I'll get a few tomatoes, peppers, and onions. I have enough parsley and cucumbers for a salad. I have to get some olive oil. I only have a little left, and I don't have any lemons at all.

Then for the main dish, I'm going to make chicken and rice. I'll need a whole chicken and some garlic. I think I have the other ingredients.

I have nothing for dessert. Maybe I'll bake some date cakes. I'll need some dates for that.

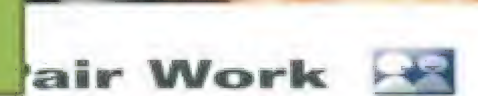
Now, I think that's everything.

Fruit: apples, dates
Seafood: tuna
Oils and Condiments: ketchup
Meat: turkey
Vegetables: garlic
Bread and Grains: couscous

A. Vocabulary. Use the groups on page 32 to classify these foods: apples, tuna, ketchup, couscous, turkey, garlic, dates.

B. Comprehension. Complete the chart. What does the woman need to buy for dinner at the supermarket?

Dish	Ingredients Needed
Appetizer	
Main Dish	
Dessert	



Pair Work

A. Ask and **answer** about your last trip to the supermarket.

Did you get any coffee?
I got a little.

Dish	Ingredients Needed
Appetizer	tomatoes, peppers, onions, olive oil, lemons
Main Dish	a whole chicken, some garlic
Dessert	dates

How much are oranges in your country?
They're 2 euros a kilo.

3 Grammar

Expressions of Quantity: *A Few, A Little, A Lot of, Much, Many, Enough*

Count	Noncount
I eat **a few** carrots.	I eat **a little** seafood.
I eat **many** vegetables.	I don't eat **much** bread.
How many bananas do you eat?	**How much** milk do you drink?

Use *a lot of* and *enough* for both count and noncount nouns.

I eat **a lot of** eggs, but I don't eat **a lot of** bread. I don't eat **enough** fruit.

Pronouns: *Something, Anything, Nothing*

I have **something** for lunch. I don't have **anything** for lunch. I have **nothing** for lunch.

Sequence Words: *First, Then, After*

First, you mix the flour and the eggs. **Then** y
After that, you put in a teaspoon of baking

1. something **3.** anything **5.** anything, something
2. nothing **4.** nothing

A. Complete the sentences with ***something***, ***anything***, and ***nothing***.

1. You're a good cook. You always have ____________ delicious for dinner.
2. The refrigerator is empty. There is ____________ to eat in here.
3. I haven't made ____________ special for supper. Make yourself a sandwi
4. There's ____________ better than a nice cup of coffee after a meal.
5. Aren't you having ____________ for breakfast? You should eat ____________
   It isn't good to go out on an empty stomach.

B. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions with ***How many*** and ***How***

A: How many onions are there?
B: There are a few.

A: How much cheese is there?
B: There is a little.

A: How many strawberries are there?
B: There are many.
A: How many tomatoes are there?
B: There are a few.
A: How much oil is there?
B: There is a little.
A: How much salt is there?
B: There is a lot.
A: How many carrots are there?
B: There are a few.
A: How many mushrooms are there?
B: There are a lot.





C. Complete the conversation with ***any***, ***a little***, ***a few***, ***dozen***, ***package***, ***enough***, ***many***, and ***much***. Then practice with a partner.

Nura: Do you need help?
Mona: Yes. I'm going to make a cake. Please check the refrigerator. Are there (1) _____ eggs?
Nura: Yes, there are.
Mona: How (2) _______?
Nura: There are only (3) ______ left.
Mona: How (4) ______ butter is there?
Nura: There's only (5) ______ left. There isn't (6) ______ for a cake.
Mona: Can you please go to the store and get a (7) ______ of butter, and a (8) ______ eggs?

1. any **5.** a little
2. many **6.** enough
3. a few **7.** package
4. much **8.** dozen

D. Complete the recipe. Use ***after***, ***before*** (twice), ***first***, ***finally***, and ***then*** (twice).

HOW TO MAKE A PIZZA



1. Before
2. First
3. Then
4. After
5. Before
6. Then
7. Finally



(1) __________ you start, check that you have all the ingredients. (2) __________, put three cups of flour, one teaspoon of salt, and three teaspoons of baking powder into a bowl. (3) __________ add half a cup of milk, one tablespoon of margarine, and one egg to the ingredients in the bowl, and mix them well to make the dough. (4) __________ you have made the dough, let it stand for about 30 minutes. (5) __________ you spread the dough, make sure it has risen enough. (6) __________ spread it evenly on the pan using your fingers. (7) __________ you cover it with cheese and tomato sauce and let it bake in a very hot oven for about 30 minutes.

Serves 3 people

4 Language in Context

Give advice about cooking. Role-play with two other

A: How should I cook the chicken?
B: Why don't you roast it in the oven?
C: I usually fry it.
A: I think I prefer to grill it.

Answers will vary. Sample conversations:

A: How should I make the vegetables?
B: Why don't you boil them?
C: I usually steam them.
A: That's what I'll do.
A: What's a good way to cook eggs?
B: I fry them.
C: I don't like fried eggs.
A: How about if I boil them?

chicken / roast ►



▲ vegetables / boil

▲ burgers / grill



▲ cake / bake

5 Listening

Listen to the conversation between Asma and Mrs. Hassan. Write down the things that Asma has in her shopping cart in the supermarket.

In Asma's Shopping Cart

four packages of frozen chicken burgers
two dozen buns
extra large bags of potato chip

6 Pronunciation

Listen. Notice the pronunciation of the three sounds. Then practice.

1	2	3
shrimp fish sugar	cheese chocolate chips	jam juice orange



7 About You

1. Do you like to go to the supermarket? Why, or why not?
2. When did you last go to the supermarket, and what did you buy?
3. What are food prices like in your country?
4. Can you cook? What's your favorite recipe?
5. Have you ever baked a cake? Tell about your experience.
6. Have you ever eaten an unusual dish? Tell about it.



8 Conversation



Father: Mmm! Smells good.
Mother: Well, I have a real international menu today. I hope you guys like it. First, I have a Mexican dip—tortilla chips and guacamole. Then for the appetizer I have a shrimp cocktail, New Orleans style. After that, we'll have Moroccan style chicken tagine and couscous, with Brazilian passion fruit mousse for dessert. And finally, Colombian coffee.
Father: Sounds great. I can't wait.
Daughter: Do you need any help?
Mother: No, thanks. Everything's under control. Let's sit down and have some guacamole.

* * *

Father: The guacamole was great!
Daughter: How do you make it?
Mother: It's easy. You just follow the recipe.
Father: This chicken is absolutely delicious, too!
Mother: Would you like some more?
Father: No, thank you. I've had more than enough.
Daughter: You should start your own restaurant. You're an excellent cook.
Father: Yeah, I totally agree, but let's keep Mom's cooking for us.
Daughter: I have to learn how to cook.
Mother: I can teach you. It's lots of fun, and it's relaxing.
Father: And it's much cheaper and healthier than eating out.



guacamole: an avocado dip—see page 39 for a recipe
chicken tagine: a spicy chicken ste
couscous: grains of wheat dough th

1. She prepared an international meal.
2. No, she doesn't.
3. She says that her mother should start her own restaurant.
4. She says that she can teach her daughter how to cook.
5. It is cheaper and healthier than eating out.

About the Conversation

1. What kind of meal did the mother prepare
2. Does she need any help in the kitchen?
3. What suggestion does the daughter make over dinner?
4. What does the mother suggest to her daughter?
5. What does the father say about eating at home?

Your Turn

Role-play a conversation with a partner. Imagine you have invited someone for a meal. Discuss the food and the recipes you are preparing. Then switch roles.



9 Reading

Before Reading

What do you know about the foods on these pages?

Foods from the Americas

Read about the foods from the Americas. Then try out the recipes.

Tomatoes

Tomatoes are native to Mexico and Central America, and the Aztecs grew them back in the eighth century. In the sixteenth century, Spanish explorers introduced tomatoes to Spain, and the tomato's popularity spread quickly through Europe. The French, Germans, and Italians absolutely loved them. But the British thought they were poisonous at first. In the nineteenth century, a British diplomat introduced tomatoes to the Middle East, and now Egypt and Turkey are among the world's top tomato producers.

Avocado

The Aztecs also cultivated the avocado (they called it *ahuacatl*). The avocado is an oily fruit, rich in vitamins A, B, and C. The fruit does not get ripe on the tree. People need to pick it from the tree before it develops its flavor and full maturity. Sailors used to call avocados "seaman's butter," because the fruit lasts for a long time, and it was good for sea voyages.

Chocolate

Chocolate (*chocolatl* in the Aztec language) was the treasured drink of the Aztecs. When the Spaniard Hernán Cortés arrived in Mexico in 1519, the Aztecs gave him chocolate as part of a royal welcome. It is said that the Aztec Emperor, Moctezuma, used to drink 50 cups of chocolate a day out of a gold cup. The Spanish introduced chocolate to Europe. However, it was only in the nineteenth century that Henry Nestlé, in Switzerland, created the first bar of chocolate. Nowadays, very few people can resist the sweet food—once only for kings.



Pasta with Tomato Sauce

INGREDIENTS:
- 5 cloves garlic
- 3 cups chopped tomatoes
- 5 tablespoons olive oil
- salt and pepper to taste
- fresh basil to taste
- 1 package pasta

DIRECTIONS:
Pasta: Cook separately according to package directions.
Sauce: First, chop the garlic into tiny pieces. Then put the tomatoes, olive oil, and garlic in a saucepan with salt and pepper, and cook on moderate to low heat for 20 minutes. After the sauce is thick, remove the pan from the heat. Tear fresh basil into pieces and add it to the sauce. Pour the sauce over the pasta.

Brownies

INGREDIENTS:
- ¾ cup margarine
- 1½ cups sugar
- 1½ teaspoons vanilla
- 3 eggs
- ¾ cup flour
- ½ cup dark cocoa (powdered chocolate)
- ½ teaspoon baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt

DIRECTIONS:
Mix the margarine, sugar, and vanilla in a bowl. Add the eggs, and mix well. After tha... cocoa, baking pow... the mixture into a... bake it in a hot oven at 180° C (350° F) for 40... 45 minutes.

1. true
2.false (Egypt and Turkey are among the world's top tomato producers.)
3.false (The avocado was called "seaman's butter" because it was
a good fruit to take on voyages.)
4. false (Montezuma used a gold cup to drink his chocolate.)
5.false (Henry Nestlé created the fist bar of chocolate in the nineteenth century.)
6. true

...dos, make ...ash them ...ice. After ...on and the ...auce



After Reading

A. Answer ***true*** or ***false***.

1. ______ The Spanish int...
2. ______ Tomatoes are not grown in the Middle East.
3. ______ Early sailors used avocados because they tasted like butter.
4. ______ Moctezuma sent the king of Spain a gold cup to drink chocolate from.
5. ______ The first chocolate bars date from the twentieth century.
6. ______ The main ingredient of guacamole is avocado.

B. Work with a partner. Choose one of the dishes and describe how to make it.

10 Writing

Write the ingredients and the directions for your favorite recipe.

11 Project

Work in a group. Plan a meal with foods from different countries or your own country.
- Write the recipes and illustrate them.
- Present your meal to the class.

1 Listen and Discuss 

1. How long do you think these inventions have been around?
2. How have these things changed people's lives?
3. Which of them can't you live without?

INVENTIONS

Many inventions aren't as old as you think. The following inventions are part of people's everyday lives, but some haven't been around for all that long. Read about their history. Does any of the information surprise you?

COMPUTERS

Computers have changed the lives of so many people. The IBM 701 computer produced in 1953 was huge, slow, and took up an entire room. It was the first computer that was successfully sold to businesses. Smaller PCs came into widespread use in the 1980s. Over the last few years, laptop computers have become smaller, faster, and lighter, and they contain a greater number of features.

PRINTERS

Mass printing has been around since Johannes Gutenberg invented movable type and the printing press in 1440 in Germany. Nowadays, small, portable, high-tech printers can be found in offices and homes everywhere.

TELEVISIONS

Television has been around for a long time. The television set has become a common household device. It first became commercially available in the late 1930s, and black-and-white TVs became widespread in homes in the 1960s. Nowadays, we have digital color TVs and even mirrors that are also TV screens.

CAMERAS

Digital photography hasn't been around for that many years. In 1975, Steven Sasson, an engineer at Eastman Kodak, captured a black-and-white image on a digital cassette tape at a resolution of .01 megapixels. Before that, cameras used rolls of film to produce a photograph. George Eastman introduced rolls of film to the public in 1888 for use in his box camera.



STOVES AND OVENS

The first successful gas stove appeared in 1826, and the first electric stove in 1891. The microwave oven was invented by accident in 1946, when engineer Percy Spencer realized that microwaves could heat and cook foods faster than conventional ovens. The first microwave oven for use in homes was produced in 1967.



CELL PHONES

Portable cellular phones first appeared in the late 1970s. The early model was called "the brick." It weighed 2 pounds (907 grams), offered just a half hour of talk time for every recharge, and sold for $3,995. Even though it was clumsy and expensive, consumers lined up by the hundreds to buy the first cellular phones as soon as they hit the market. Since then, phones have gotten smaller and much lighter, and they have become a necessary part of everyday life.

Quick Check ✓

A. **Vocabulary.** Find six words in the artic[…] to technology.

high-tech

Answers will vary. Sample answers:
invention, computer, PCs, screens, laptop, printer, device, television,
digital, cassette tape, recharging, megapixels

B. **Comprehension.** Answer a[…]

1. How long has IBM produ[…] successful computers?
2. Has printing been aroun[…]
3. How long have TV sets b[…]
4. How long ago did the fir[…] appear in homes?
5. How long have cameras […]
6. For how many years have[…] […]mputer? […]g time

IBM has produced commercially successful printers since 1953/for about 60 years.
2.Printing has been around since 1440/for almost six hundred years.
3.TV sets have been common in houses since the 1960s/for more than 50 years.
4.The fist microwave oven appeared in homes about 45 years ago.

3 Grammar

Present Perfect Tense versus Simple Past

Use the present perfect to talk about an action that happened in the past when the exact time isn't known or important. Use the past tense when the exact time is given.

Present Perfect	Past
A: Have you ever **been** to France?	**A:** When **were** you there?
B: Yes, **I've been** there.	**B:** I **was** there **two years ago**.

Present Perfect with *For* and *Since*

Use the present perfect with *for* and *since* to talk about an action that began in the past and that continues into the present.
For indicates the period of time: *for two months, for a year, for a long time.*
Since indicates when the action began: *since yesterday, since last June.*

Past	Present	Future
2008 – – – – –	I've lived here for several years. – – – – – I've lived here since 2008.	– – – →

Affirmative (+)

I've You've He's She's We've They've	studied English	**for** five years. **since** third grade.	(I + have) (you + have) (he + has) (she + has) (we + have) (they + have)

Negative (–)

I/You/We/They	haven't	received an email	**for** two days.
He/She	hasn't		**since** Tuesday.

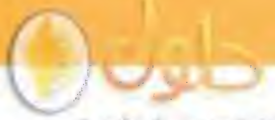
Question with *How Long*

How long have you played football?	I've played football	**for** three years. **since** I was 12.

A. Complete the sentences with ***for*** or ***since***.

1. Hameed has had the same TV ______ 15 years.
2. I've had my laptop ______ last June.
3. We've worked on this project ______ a month.
4. My friends haven't visited me ______ my graduation.
5. We haven't used our car ______ a long time.
6. I've been drinking tea ______ years.
7. Tariq has worn glasses ______ the age of seven.
8. ______ when have you had that beautiful watch?

1. for
2. since
3. for
4. since
5. for
6. for
7. since
8. Since



B. Work with a partner. Make sentences about the inventions.

People have had credit cards since 1951 / for about 60 years.

Invention	Date	Invention	Date
credit card	1951	electric lightbulb	1879
canned food	the early 1800s	filmmaking	1895
wristwatch	1910	paper clip	the 1890s
radio	1901	airplane	1903
toothpaste	1841	ballpoint pen	1888





C. Have you used any of the inventions in exercise **B** above or on pages 40 and 41?
How long have you used them? Ask and answer questions with a partner. Add other inventions.

A: Do you have a credit card?
B: Yes, I do.
...w long have you had it?
... had it for two years. OR
... had it since I was 18.

A: Have you ever been on a plane?
B: Yes, I have. I flew on a plane on my vacation.

1. have tried
2. invented
3. kept
4. imported
5. put
6. built
7. appeared
8. have preserved
9. became
10. have cooled

...lete the paragraph with the verbs in parentheses. Use the present perfect or simple past tense.

Keep Cool

People __________ (1. try) to keep cool or keep their food cool for ages. The Chinese __________ (2. invent) ice cream 4,000 years ago, and they __________ (3. keep) it in snow in underground chambers. In Baghdad in the eighth century, a king __________ (4. import) snow and __________ (5. put) it in the walls of his summer home to cool the home. In 1834, Jacob Perkins __________ (6. build) a machine to make ice in London. The first home refrigerators __________ (7. appear) in the early 1920s. Since then, people __________ (8. preserve) their food in refrigerators. About the same time, air conditioning of large spaces __________ (9. become) possible. Since that time, people __________ (10. cool) themselves with air conditioners in stores, offices, and homes.

4 Language in Context

Discuss these topics with a partner:

- Things you've done/haven't done for months, years, ages
- Things you've done/haven't done since you were small, last year, the age of 10
- Things you've never done

I haven't been rock climbing in a long time. OR I've never been rock climbing.





5 Listening

Listen to the conversation. Answer the questions.

1. Since when has Fahad walked for exercise?
2. How long has Fahad had his new job?
3. How long has Saeed been married?

1. Fahad has walked for exercise since he had his heart problem.
2. Fahad has had his new job for six months.
3. Saeed has been married for almost a year



6 Pronunciation

Listen. Notice the contractions of ***have***. Then practice.

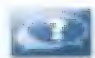
How'**ve** you been? Where'**ve** you been? What'**ve** you done?

7 About You

1. How long have you studied English?
2. How long have you played a sport or had a hobby?
3. How long have you had any of these items: computer, laptop, digital camera, scooter, cell phone?
4. How long have you gone to school?
5. How long have you lived in your house?
6. How long have you known your best friends?





8 Conversation 

Fadi: Hi. This is a surprise.
Adnan: Hi there. Long time no see.
Fadi: Yeah. We haven't seen each other for about... er...
Adnan: Five years. Since high school.
Fadi: Has it been that long?
Adnan: Yeah. So, how are you doing?
Fadi: Great. I'm working in a bank. I've been in the accounting department for a year now. And you haven't changed at all.
Adnan: Well, you have. You're looking more, well, serious. How long have you worn a suit and tie?
Fadi: Since I started working. Do you like it?
Adnan: Sure. It makes you look really professional.
Fadi: And what have you been up to?
Adnan: I've taken over my father's restaurant. And I got married last year.
Fadi: Really? Congratulations! I'm getting married next month. I wanted to finish college and start a career before I settled down.



Real Talk

Long time no see. = I haven't seen you for a long time.
...er = a sound of hesitation, to show that the speaker is thinking
What have you been up to? = What are you doing these days?
Congratulations! = a response to good news rela
settle down = get married

1. They haven't seen each other for five years/since high school.
2. Adnan hasn't changed at all, but Fadi looks more serious.
3. Fadi is working in a bank.
4. Fadi has worn a suit since he started working.
5. Adnan has been married for about a year.

About the Conversation

1. How long has it been since Adnan and Fadi h seen each other?
2. Have they changed a lot?
3. Where is Fadi working?
4. How long has Fadi worn a suit?
5. How long has Adnan been married?

3. Say what you're doing now.

9 Reading 

Before Reading

1. What do you know about early film production?
2. What do you know about special effects?

A HISTORY OF SPECIAL EFFECTS

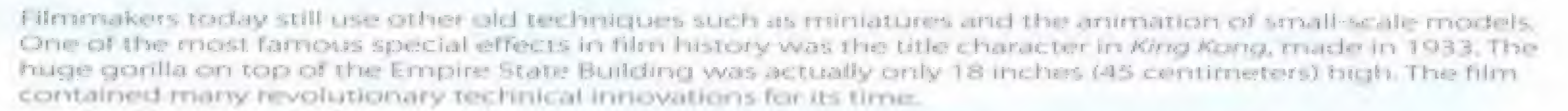


Audiences have been fascinated by the moving images in films ever since the Lumière brothers first showed short films in a café in Paris on December 28, 1895. That day, the audience screamed when a train on the film came straight toward them. Since then, filmmakers have used various techniques to amaze viewers. These techniques form the art of special effects—and create the visual illusions on the screen.

One of the first special effects used in motion pictures was discovered by accident. While filming in the streets of Paris in 1896, Georges Méliès's camera stopped and started again. When he viewed the film later, he found that the "stop trick" had caused a bus to turn into a



carriage and pedestrians to disappear or change into different people. Because the film sequence had been interrupted, the picture seemed to mysteriously change before his eyes. Since then, filmmakers have used tricks like this to make people see things that didn't happen in real life.



Filmmakers today still use other old techniques such as miniatures and the animation of small-scale models. One of the most famous special effects in film history was the title character in *King Kong*, made in 1933. The huge gorilla on top of the Empire State Building was actually only 18 inches (45 centimeters) high. The film contained many revolutionary technical innovations for its time.

Another classic was *Star Wars (1977)* and its sequels, created by George Lucas. His ideas for the imagery and action scenes were so fantastic that the special effects crew often had to invent new techniques to accomplish them. They made many improvements in effects technology and developed a computer-controlled camera to create scenes with more realistic motion.



Nowadays, digital technology has given special effects a totally new dimension. Films such as *Jurassic Park*, *Lord of the Rings*, *Toy Story*, and *Avatar* have become references in the art of visual effects. Imaginary situations and characters that only existed in books and comic books, such as *Spiderman*, have also been made to look realistic on television thanks to computer-generated images.

The art of filmmaking never stops. What amazing visual effects will filmmakers use in the future? You'll see them on the screen soon!



After Reading

1. d 2. f 3. e 4. b 5. a 6. c

A. Match the words with their meanings.

1. ____ technique
2. ____ sequence
3. ____ interrupt
4. ____ miniature
5. ____ innovation
6. ____ accomplish

a. a new way of doing things
b. a small model
c. succeed in doing something
d. a way of doing things
e. stop in the middle
f. actions or events in a particular order



B. Answer about the article.

1. How long have audiences watched films?
2. How was the "stop trick" discovered?
3. What special effect was used for *King Kong*?
4. How did the special effects crew of *Star Wars* create realistic motion?
5. What films have become references in the art of visual effects?
6. Have you seen any of the films mentioned in the article? What is your opinion of them?

1. Audiences have watched movies since 1895/for more than 115 years.
2. The "stop trick" was discovered by accident.
3. A small model of a gorilla was used, but in the film it looked large.
4. They used a computer-controlled camera to create scenes with more realistic motion.
5. *Jurassic Park, Lord of the Rings, Toy Story,* and *Avatar.*
6. Answers will vary

Discussion

1. Give examples of special effects in films you've seen on TV. Which impressed you the most?
2. Describe a TV film you saw that had a lot of special effects.
3. Do you like to watch old black and white films? Why, or why not?

10 Writing

Write about your most important possessions, and say how long you've had them.

11 Project

1. Work in groups. What do you think was the most important invention of the last century? How has it changed people's lives?
2. Present your argument to the class about why you think it is/was so important.

1 Listen and Discuss

What do you think people mean when they say a town or neighborhood has a good quality of life?

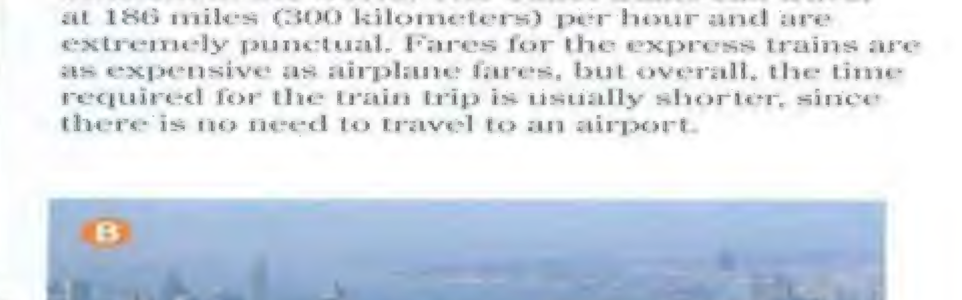
Do You Know Where This Place Is?

Look at each photo, read the text, and guess the name of the city or country. In what ways is it similar to or different from where you live?





The public transportation system is the most efficient in the world. The bullet trains can travel at 186 miles (300 kilometers) per hour and are extremely punctual. Fares for the express trains are as expensive as airplane fares, but overall, the time required for the train trip is usually shorter, since there is no need to travel to an airport.



The city is known to be one of the safest cities in the world. The overall crime rate is roughly the same as that of Singapore, but lower than that of Tokyo, Toronto, and many other large cities.



It is home to one of the oldest universities in the world and one of the largest. Nowadays, the town isn't as quiet as it used to be, but the quality of life is still just as good. There are lots of green areas, and a quarter of the population cycles around the town: over the bridges, through the parks, and along the narrow streets.

Answers
A Japan; **B** Hong Kong; **C** Cambridge (England); **D** Mexico City



- Surveys show that the city has the worst traffic in the world. It is worse than Sao Paulo, Brazil. The average commuter spends four hours in traffic per day. There are approximately 6 million cars, taxis, buses, and other vehicles carrying 22 million people.

Quality-of-Life Indicators

What do you look for in a town/community? Check the indicators that are important to you.

- [ ] Cost of living
- [ ] Cost of housing
- [ ] Clean air/air quality
- [ ] Low crime rate
- [ ] Green areas
- [ ] Hospitals
- [ ] Schools

A: the most efficient; as expensive as; shorter
B: the safest; lower
C: the oldest; the largest; as quiet as
D: the worst; worse

Quick Check ✓

A. **Vocabulary.** Underline the co... superlative forms in the article.

B. **Comprehension.** Answer *true* or *false*.

1. _____ In Japan, trains are less expensive than planes.
2. _____ The trains in Japan travel at... faster than sound.
3. _____ The crime rate in Hong Kon... as that of Singapore.
4. _____ Cambridge has a lot of gre... noise is a problem.
5. _____ The traffic in Mexico City is... than in Sao Paulo.

C. Rank the items in the quality-of-life ... Compare your answers with a partner.

... you know. Use ideas in the article and the chart.

1. false (Trains are as expensive as planes.)
2. false (The bullet trains travel at 300 kilometers per hour.)
3. true
4. false (Noise is not a problem.)
5. true

3 Grammar

Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

	Comparative	Superlative
Buses are **fast**.	Trains are **faster** than buses.	Planes are **the fastest**.
Bus tickets are **expensive**.	Train tickets are **more expensive**.	Plane tickets are **the most expensive**.







Buses are **less expensive** than taxis. But the subway is **the least expensive** way to travel.

Irregular Forms: **good / better / the best** **bad / worse / the worst**

Comparisons with *as...as*

Use *as...as* to say that two things are the same or different. You can use *just* for emphasis.

In Japan, trains are **as expensive as** planes.
This hostel is **just as comfortable as** the hotel, and it doesn't cost **as much**.
Our neighborhood isn't **as noisy as** our old one, and it isn't **as dangerous**.

Indirect Questions

There is no inversion of the subject and verb in indirect questions.

Direct Questions

What's the name of the street?
Where is the nearest bank?
When does the store open?
Where can I get good pizza?
How many people live here?
Who planned this town?

1. noisier **4.** cleanest **7.** less expensive
2. better **5.** worst **8.** cheaper
3. less frequent **6.** more crowded

A. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the adjectives.

1. The downtown area is usually ________________ (noisy) than the suburbs.
2. The hospitals in cities are usually ________________ (good) than ones in the country.
3. Public transportation is ________________ (frequent) at night than during the day.
4. My hometown has the ________________ (clean) air of all the towns in this country.
5. Many people say that Sao Paulo has the ________________ (bad) traffic in the world.
6. The subway is ________________ (crowded) at rush hour than at other times.
7. Housing is usually ________________ (expensive) in the country than in the city.
8. The cost of living in small towns is usually ________________ (cheap) than in big cities.



B. Write sentences with ***as...as***.

The Maxi camera is easy to use. The Digitron model is just as easy.
The Maxi camera is just as easy to use as the Digitron.

1. The Flash computer is fast. The XYZ model is just as fast.
2. Majid is a sm
3. This red car i
4. Rome is an a

1. The XYZ model is as fast as the Flash computer.
2. Majid is as smart as his brother Nasr.
3. The blue car isn't as exp
4. Paris is as amazing as R

C. Work with a pa

What time does the bus arrive?
Do you know what time the bus arrives?

1. Where is the main post office?
2. How often do the buses come?
3. What time does the bank open?
4. Where is the nearest pharmacy?

1.Do you know where the main post of ie is? / Could you tell me where the main post of ie is?
2.Do you know how often the buses come? / Could you tell me
how often the buses come?
3.Do you know what time the bank opens? / Could you tell me
what time the bank opens?
4.Do you know where the nearest pharmacy is? / Could you tell
me where the nearest pharmacy is?
5.Do you know who can give us directions? / Could you tell me
who can give us directions?
6.Do you know which way the center of town is? / Could you tell
me which way the center of town is?
7.Do you know when the gas station closes? / Could you tell me
when the gas station closes?
8.Do you know what the name of the highway to town is? / Could you tell me what the name of the highway to town is?

D. Complete the conversation. Use comparative
Then practice the conversation with a partne

A: In your opinion, what is the ________ (1. g
B: I think it's Antonio's.
A: I disagree. Antonio's isn't as ________ (2. g
Gino's has ________ (3. good) pasta than A
B: But Antonio's is always crowded.
Of course. It's the ________ (4. popular) re
But it is still not the ________ (5. good) pla
So, can you tell me where the ________ (6. good) food in town is?
In my opinion, it's at 209 Mulberry Street.
But that's where you live.
Exactly. No one's cooking is as good as my mom's.

1. best
2. good
3. better
4. most popular
5. best
6. best
7. good

4 Language in Context

1. Work in pairs. Choose the best place for Yousef to live. Then compare with other pairs.
2. Take a class vote. Which place does the class think is best for Yousef?

Yousef is looking for a place to live. He wants a small, quiet place in a good neighborhood. He doesn't have a car, but he has a motorcycle. Yousef is a student, and he has a part-time job. He earns about $1,500 a month.



5 Listening

Listen to the news story about garbage and recycling. Answer *true* or *false*.

1. ______ The garbage from one week in Mexico City can fill a large stadium.
2. ______ The United States doesn't produce as much garbage as Mexico.
3. ______ Today, only paper and cans
4. ______ About one hundred pound
5. ______ In Curitiba, Brazil, people ca

1. true **2.** false **3.** false **4.** true **5.** true

6 Pronunciation

Listen. Notice that the indirect question has rising intonation.
The information question with ***Where*** has falling intonation. Then practice.



7 About You

1. Describe three things in your town that have changed in the last year or two.
2. Talk about something that has become cheaper or more expensive recently.
3. Compare things that are/aren't as good in two neighborhoods in your town.
4. What are the best restaurants, stores, and hangout places in your town? Does the class agree?



8 Conversation



Faris: So how long have you lived out here in the suburbs?

Adel: Since I left home, about two years ago. I wanted to have a place of my own. The apartment was a bit run down, so I had to renovate it.

Faris: Well, you did a good job. It's really nice and cozy.

Adel: I'm glad I moved into this neighborhood. It's quiet and safe, and I have really nice neighbors.

Faris: Are there a lot of stores and green areas in the neighborhood?

Adel: Definitely! There are parks and supermarkets and a mall. The only thing is that I spend a lot of time commuting to work. But you can't have it all. What's your place like?

Faris: Do you know where the Rangers' stadium is? I live about two blocks away. I often can't find a place to park, and there's sometimes a lot of noise because of the games.

Adel: Why don't you find another place and move out?



Your Ending

What do you think Faris's response is?

1. It's close to my job.
2. I guess I'm used to it.
3. Now I'm a Rangers fan.
4. Your idea: ____________

Real Talk

a bit = a little
run down = in need of fixing/not looked after
Definitely! = an expression that shows strong agreement
The only thing is that... = used to introduce a problem/issue

About the Conversation

1. Is Adel's neighborhood dangerous?
2. What did he do to his apartment?
3. What doesn't he like about the suburbs?
4. Where does Faris live?
5. What doesn't Faris like about his place?

1. No, it isn't. It's safe.
2. Adel renovated his apartment.
3. He spends a lot of time commuting to work.
4. Faris lives near Rangers Stadium.
5.He often can't fid a place to park, and sometimes there is a lot of noise.

9 Reading 

Before Reading

1. Which cities in the Middle East do you think have the best quality of life?
2. What do you base your opinions on? Give reasons.

King Fahd's Fountain ▸

THE BRIDE OF THE RED SEA

For 12 consecutive years, Jeddah has been named a "global city" by the GaWC for offering a high quality of life to its citizens. So what makes Jeddah a global city and one of the best places to live in the Middle East? Residents and visitors point out several aspects relating to everyday life, such as the city's cultural diversity, modern architecture and engineering, rich cultural heritage, and high quality of education.

Jeddah is a leading destination for international students and travelers. It has several public and private universities that provide a very high standard of academics. Jeddah is also the gateway to the Holy City of Makkah and hosts millions of pilgrims from around the world on their way to Hajj every year.

Jeddah has been an example of modern architectural and engineering innovation since the 1980s. One of the city's major landmarks is King Fahd's Fountain, the highest fountain in the world. It jets water as high as 312 meters (1024 feet) and can be seen from nearly everywhere in the city. Other landmarks include the NCB Tower, the IDB Tower, and the Jeddah Municipality Tower. There are also plans to build the 1,000-meter high Kingdom Tower, which, when completed, will be the world's tallest building.

During the 1980's, many works of art were introduced into Jeddah's public areas, making it one of the largest open-air galleries in the world. Modern sculptures, ranging from abstract works to traditional coffee pots and airplanes, decorate the pedestrian streets and roundabouts of the city. There are also a number of museums and galleries to visit. Bayt Naseef in Al-Balad was once home to the wealthy merchant family who hosted King Ibn Saud in 1925. Today, it houses a historic museum and heritage exhibits.

The historic center of Al-Balad is a charming blend of traditional houses and modern glass skyscrapers, and its huge marketplace features a combination of traditional souqs and designer boutiques. Today, huge efforts are being made to preserve its historical architecture.

The city is also famous for its recreation. It is home to many famous football and athletic clubs. A light breeze cools the coast in the Corniche area, where visitors can eat at the many restaurants, relax by the beach, and have fun at the amusement park. And the beautiful coral reefs of the Red Sea are popular with scuba divers. There's always something interesting to do in Jeddah, the "Bride of the Red Sea."





▲ Le Ciel Revolving Restaurant

▲ Bayt Naseef

After Reading

A. Choose the meaning of the underlined words that best fits the reading context.

1. for 12 consecutive years (line 1)
   a. recent b. an unbroken series c. next or future
2. point out several aspects (line 6)
   a. ideas b. ways c. features
3. a leading destination (line 10)
   a. popular b. winning c. most important
4. it houses a historic museum (line 39)
   a. visits b. holds c. protects
5. a combination of traditional *souqs* (line 44)
   a. mixture b. series of numbers c. things joined

1. b **4.** b
2. c **5.** a
3. a

B. Mark which of the following things a visitor can do in Jeddah, according to the article.

1. _____ You can meet people from different cultures.
2. _____ You can study at university.
3. _____ You can visit the world's tallest fountain.
4. _____ You can see modern sculptures at Bayt Naseef.
5. _____ You can go shopping in Al-Balad.
6. _____ You can visit the Kingdom Tov

The following should be marked: 1, 2, 3, and 5

Discussion

What city would you like to live in? Why?

10 Writing

Write about the positive and negative aspects of your town. How does it compare to other towns in your country?

11 Project

Work in groups. Select a town or city in your country or in the world. Present its features to the class and say why you chose it.

1 Language Review



A. Complete the sentences with expressions of quantity. Sometimes more than one a

1. We only have __________ olive oil left. Don't forget to buy __________ oil.
2. Tony doesn't eat __________ seafood at all. He's allergic to it.
3. I'm trying to lose weight. Please give me only __________ french fries.
4. Many children don't eat __________ fruit because they don't like it.
5. __________ milk do you drink in a day?
6. __________ eggs do you eat in a week?
7. I never put __________ onions in the salad. They have too strong of a taste.
8. Have __________ hot tea. It'll make you feel better.

1. a little, some
2. any
3. a few
4. any
5. How much
6. How many
7. any
8. some

B. Choose the sentence that means the same thing.

1. The cost of living in Rome is just about the same as in Paris.
   a. Rome is cheaper.
   b. There isn't much difference.
   c. They're both expensive.
2. My new air conditioner isn't as noisy as the old one.
   a. The new one is just as noisy.
   b. The new one is much noisier.
   c. The new one is less noisy.
3. This is the most crowded restaurant I've ever been in, but it's always like this.
   a. It's more crowded today than usual.
   b. It's as crowded as usual.
   c. It's sometimes more crowded than this.
4. The taxis are as slow as the buses during rush hour.
   a. Taxis are faster.
   b. Buses are as slow as taxis.
   c. Rush hour is annoying.
5. Our TV screen is as large as yours, but yours has a higher definition.
   a. They're not the same size.
   b. One has a better definition.
   c. They're exactly the same.

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. b

C. Complete the sentences with the present perfect or the simple past form of the verb

1. Sahar and Asma __________________ (be) friends for 10 years, and they call each ot
2. Qassim __________________ (work) as a guide before he started his travel agency.
3. The team __________________ (win) all their games so far this season.
4. I __________________ (not see) a good film on TV for a long time.
5. Ashraf __________________ (live) in a dorm since he went to college.
6. Hameed and Adel __________________ (meet) when they were at school.

1. have been
2. worked
3. has won
4. haven't seen
5. has lived
6. me

D. Look at the pictures of adventures on this page, and say which you have done or haven't done.

I've been go-kart racing. OR
I've never been go-kart racing.

1. go-kart racing
2. exploring a cave
3. mountain climbing
4. white-water rafting
5. skydiving
6. riding a camel

E. Now complete the chart with your opinions of the adventures. Then compare ideas with a partner. Write your partner's ideas in the third column.

Adventure	My Opinion	My Partner's Opinion
the most exciting		
the cheapest		
the most dangerous		
the shortest		
the longest		
the most tiring		
the craziest		

F. Work in a group. Defend your opinions of the adventures.

White-water rafting is less dangerous than skydiving, and it's just as exciting.



2 Reading 

Before Reading

Discuss the pros and cons of the following adventure sports.

Adventure Trips

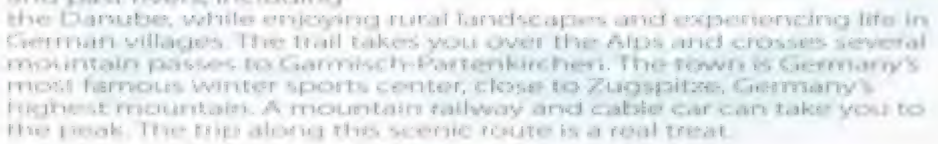
Skydiving: Flying High in the Rockies, USA

Have you ever dreamed of flying? We can offer you a unique opportunity. SKYHI is top ranked and is the largest and most reliable skydiving facility in Colorado. Every year, people take more than 35,000 jumps at our facility. Conquer your fear, and get an awesome view of the snowy peaks from about 3,000 feet (900 meters) above the Rockies. For those of you who want to relive your greatest adventure over many years, our camera operator will accompany you and film your own personal jump video, or you can even carry your own camera!

Location: 1 hour from Denver, Colorado
Information: [illegible]

Biking in the Alps, Germany

Pedaling through the Bavarian countryside is the way to go for many visitors. You can bike through green valleys and past rivers, including the Danube, while enjoying rural landscapes and experiencing life in German villages. The trail takes you over the Alps and crosses several mountain passes to Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The town is Germany's most famous winter sports center, close to Zugspitze, Germany's highest mountain. A mountain railway and cable car can take you to the peak. The trip along this scenic route is a real treat.



Click here for details:
[illegible]

White-Water Rafting, Chile

We invite you to come and explore the best-kept secret of Patagonia, an amazing place where glacial lakes are connected by hundreds of kilometers of rivers. The Futaleufu River offers 40 miles (64 kilometers) of top white-water rafting. Come and experience the turquoise-colored rapids rushing through the Andean mountain range. This is the safest ride there is, even for beginners. We've been providing rafting trips for more than 30 years.

For more information, click here:
[illegible]



Comments from customers about their experience



The instructor told me to stand up and walk toward the exit door. I thought, "What if my parachute doesn't open?" I've never been so frightened in my life. My camera operator was ready. I couldn't back out now. So I let myself go out the plane. Those were the most exciting and enjoyable seconds that I have ever experienced. I saw the ground getting closer and closer, and I heard the wind rushing by. I checked my altimeter and pulled the ripcord of my parachute. There was a strong jerk. Suddenly it was calm, and I watched the beautiful landscape below as I floated peacefully to the landing area.
Mitch Taylor



I've ridden cross-country for several years, but this was my first cycling tour—and I'm looking forward to the next one. It was spring. There was still some snow on the slopes, and the countryside was green and full of wildflowers. I could smell the fresh scent of the plants in the air when the breeze blew against my face. Biking is much more fun than being stuck inside a car or on a tour bus. I love to be in contact with nature and hear all the sounds: the birds, the trees, the water in the streams. Going uphill can be tiring sometimes, but the views are worth the effort.
Daniel Garcia



At first, I was scared, but after a while, I got used to going up and down. The bumps, spins, and shakes were the least of my worries. I've gone to amusement parks since I was a kid, but this was a different matter. It was the real thing, and it was up to us to control the experience and stay safe. I paddled to get away from the rocks, a[...] water. It splashed up inside the boat, and I got c[...] the freezing water. My objective was to get to th[...] feeling of accomplishment when it was over.
Neil Davenport

	Mitch Taylor	Daniel Garcia	Neil Davenport
Kind of adventure	skydiving over the Rockies	biking in the Alps	white-water rafting in Chile
Feel	felt frightened	felt the breeze on his face; felt tired going uphill	felt scared; felt bumps, spins, and shakes; felt the freezing water
Hear	heard the wind rushing by	heard the sounds of nature: the birds, the trees, the water in the streams	heard the sound of the boat hitting the water
See	saw the ground getting closer and closer; watched the beautiful landscape below	saw snow on the slopes; saw green countryside that was full of wildflowers	
Smell		smelled the fresh scent of the plants	

After Reading

Fill in the information from the texts. Not all the rows will be filled.

	Mitch Taylor	Daniel Gar[...]
Kind of adventure		
Feel		
Hear		
See		
Smell		

Discussion

What adventure trips do people take in your country?

3 Writing





Work with a partner. Write a brochure for an adventure trip in you[...]

4 Chant Along

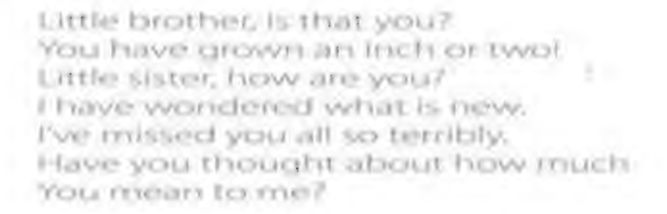
I've Missed You!

Hello, Mom!
Hello, Dad!
It's been a long, long time
Since I've made a call.
It's been a long, long time
Since I've seen you all.
You have always been in my heart.

Listen, son!
We've thought about you
All this time.
You've been constantly on our mind.
We've been so far, far apart.

Been so busy.
Had exams.
Have I missed you?
Yes, I have.
Have I studied?
Yes, night and day.
I have worked hard
To make you proud.
I can't wait to come home.

Little brother, is that you?
You have grown an inch or two!
Little sister, how are you?
I have wondered what is new.
I've missed you all so terribly.
Have you thought about how much
You mean to me?



Vocabulary

A. What do the following words mean in the chant?

1. constantly
   a. forever b. all the time c. a occasionally
2. proud
   a. pleased b. disappointed c. worried
3. wonder
   a. be amazed b. dream c. ask oneself
4. terribly
   a. not well b. very much c. just a little not very much

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. b

B. Explain the meaning of the following sentences in your own words.

1. You have always been in my heart.
   ______
2. You've been constantly on our mind.
   ______

Answers will vary. Sample answers:
1. You are very dear to me and I love you.
2. We think about you all the time.

Comprehension

Answer ***true*** or ***false***.

1. ______ The student hasn't seen his family for a long time.
2. ______ He's in a distant place.
3. ______ He hasn't studied very hard.
4. ______ The parents want to know if their son has missed them.
5. ______ The student doesn't want to come home.

1. true
2. true
3. false
4. true
5. false

Writing

Imagine you are the student. Write an email to your family. Say what you have been doing, why you miss them, and so on.

Discussion

1. Have you ever called a friend or family member that you hadn't seen for a long time?
2. What was his/her reaction?
3. What did you talk about?
4. Imagine you have to go far away to study. What would you miss most?

5 Project

Do a survey in your class to find out who communicates long-distance. Find out what methods of long-distance communication are the most popular.

Things that I liked about Unit 1:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 1:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 1:

Unit 1 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about lifestyles			
talk about habits and routines			
talk about frequency of actions			
use the simple present tense for habitual activities			
use adverbs and expressions of frequency			
ask questions with *how often*, *how much*, and *how long*			

My five favorite new words from Unit 1:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 1:
	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar on page 4 again • ask your teacher for help

Things that I liked about Unit 2:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 2:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 2:

Unit 2 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about past actions			
relate past events in my life			
report what people said			
use the simple past tense in *yes/no* questions and short answers and in informations questions			
use the expression *be + born*			
use expressions with the passive			
use *used to* in the affirmative and negative and in questions			

My five favorite new words from Unit 2:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 2:
	• read through the unit again
	• listen to the audio material
	• study the grammar on page 12 again
	• ask your teacher for help



Things that I liked about Unit 3:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 3:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 3:

Unit 3 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about air travel			
talk about ongoing actions			
talk about plans and future actions			
use the present progressive			
use the future with *going to* and *will*			
use infinitives of purpose			

My five favorite new words from Unit 3:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 3:
	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar on page 20 again • ask your teacher for help



Unit 4 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 4:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 4:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 4:

Unit 4 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about foods, buying foods, and planning meals			
describe quantities			
put events in sequence			
give and follow directions			
use the expressions of quantity *a few, a little, a lot of, much, many,* and *enough*			
use the pronouns *something, anything,* and *nothing*			
use the sequence words *first, then, after that,* and *finally*			

My five favorite new words from Unit 4:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 4:
	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar on page 34 again • ask your teacher for help



Unit 5 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 5:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 5:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 5:

Unit 5 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about inventions			
express actions that have happened recently			
express actions that began in the past and continue into the present			
use the present perfect tense versus the simple past			
use the present perfect with *for* and *since* in the affirmative and negative			
use questions with *how long*			

My five favorite new words from Unit 5:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 5:
	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar on page 42 again • ask your teacher for help

Unit 6 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 6:	Things that I didn't like very much:

Things that I found easy in Unit 6:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 6:

Unit 6 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about quality of life			
describe features of places			
make comparisons			
ask for information			
use the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives			
use comparisons with as ... as			
ask indirect questions			

My five favorite new words from Unit 6:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 6:
	• read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar on page 50 again • ask your teacher for help

All, Both, Neither, None

All / Both / Neither / None + of + object pronoun + verb

Both / Neither refer to two people or two things.
Neither means *not one* and goes with singular verbs and nouns.

Both of them are teachers.
Both of them teach science.

Neither of them *is* a math teacher.
Neither of them *teaches* math.



All / None refer to three or more people or things.

All of them are teachers.
All of them teach science.

None of them are math teachers.
None of them teach math.

All / Both

All / Both can go after the auxiliary verb (be, can, do, etc.) and before the main verb.

They are **both** teachers.
They can **all** speak English.
We **both** teach science.
We are **all** having fun.

Are they **both** science teachers?
Can they **all** speak English?
Do you **both** teach science?
Are you **all** having fun?

Can you cook?
Yes.

Lifestyle Survey	Nura	Maha	Badria
Are you a vegetarian?	no	no	no
Do you often eat junk food?	no	no	yes
Can you cook?	yes	yes	yes
Do you work out regularly?	yes	yes	no
Do you drink a lot of coffee?	no	no	no

A. Look at the survey. Write sentences about Nura and Maha. Use ***both*** or ***neither***.

Neither of them is a vegetarian.

1. ______________________
2. ______________________
3. ______________________
4. ______________________

B. Now write sentences about Nura, Maha, and Badria. Use ***all***, ***not all***, or ***none***.

1. ______________________
2. ______________________
3. ______________________
4. ______________________
5. ______________________

C. Create your own survey with questions about lifestyle. Answer the survey. Then ask two classmates the survey questions. Write sentences about you and your classmates with ***all***, ***none***, ***both***, and ***neither***.

Time Expressions for the Past

Last—last night, last Tuesday, last week, last month, last year, last summer
Yesterday—yesterday, yesterday morning, the day before yesterday
Ago—six years ago, two days ago, a week ago, five hours ago, ten minutes ago

When clauses

They didn't go to school *when they were four years old.*
When I was a child, I used to play with my toys all day.

Past dates and times

in 1998, in the 20th century, on May 25th 2000, on Monday, this morning, at 6 A.M.

A Complete the sentences with the correct time phrases. Use the words in parentheses.

1. I'm in grade 9. ___________ (last) I was in grade 8, and ___________ (ago) I was in grade 7.
2. I was born ___________ (in). I was born ___________ (on) ___________ (ago).
3. What time did you go to bed ___________ (last)? What time did you wake up ___________ (this)?
4. I went to bed ___________ (at) last night, and I woke up ___________ (at) this morning.
5. We finished Unit 1 of *SuperGoal 5* ___________ (ago).
6. I started learning English ___________________________ (when).
7. I didn't use to read and write ___________________________ (when).
8. I started going to this high school ___________ (in).
9. Ibn Saud founded the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ___________ (century).
10. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was founded ___________ (in) ___________ (on).

B Put the words in order to make sentences. Start with the word in **bold**.

1. hosted / in / **Beijing** / the / Summer Olympics / 2012
2. wrote / before / math / a / test / **We** / day / yesterday / the
3. graduated / **Fahd** / when / was / he / 23 / university / from
4. he / to / morning / was / sick / **Ali** / so / didn't / class / this / go
5. ago / ten / **Mona** / a / started / years / as / working / teacher
6. century / didn't / **People** / cars / to / the / in / use / drive / 19th
7. parents / me / cell phone / **My** / week / bought / a / last
8. friends / new / I / when / started / high school / made / **I**

C Work with a partner. Ask your partner questions using time expressions for the past. Then change roles.

A: What did you do last weekend?
B: I visited my grandparents last weekend.
A: What time did you wake up this morning?
B: I woke up at 6:30 this morning.



Time clauses

Time clauses are introduced by conjunctions such as: *after, as soon as, before, until, when, while*. We do not use future forms in a time clause; we use the present.

They'll probably go skiing **when** they *are* on vacation. (future)
They went skiing **when** they were on vacation. (past)
I'll go shopping **while** you *cook* dinner. (future)
He went shopping **while** his wife cooked dinner. (past)



We place a comma after the time clause when it begins the sentence.

As soon as we arrive, we're going straight to the hotel.

Prepositions of Movement



A. Match each phrase with the correct time clause.

1. ____ Take your ticket and passport with you
2. ____ He's going to play football with his friends
3. ____ I won't spend a lot of money
4. ____ They'll probably visit a museum
5. ____ We're going to miss you
6. ____ You must go through the security check
7. ____ Passengers should wait by the gate
8. ____ They're meeting their son at the airport
9. ____ You should arrive at the airport
10. ____ He won't go out with his friends

a. two hours before departure.
b. when they're in London.
c. until they call for boarding.
d. until he finishes his homework.
e. as soon as he arrives.
f. before you leave for the airport.
g. when I go to the shopping mall.
h. before you board the airplane.
i. while you're away at college.
j. after he does his homework.

B. Complete the paragraph with the correct prepositions.

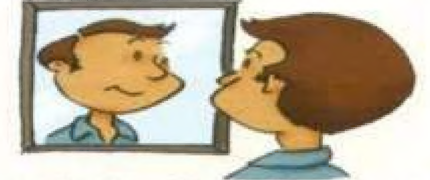
Imad and Jasem are visiting London for two days. When they arrive at Heathrow airport, they're going to take the London Underground train (**1**) ________________ the center of town. The train travels above ground as it moves (**2**) ________________ the airport, but when it gets near the city, it travels (**3**) ________________ underground tunnels. They're going to get off at Green Park Station, near the hotel. After they check (**4**) __________ the hotel, they'll probably rest and have dinner. The next day, they're taking a tour (**5**) ________________ the city on a double-decker bus. The tour stops at Big Ben and Buckingham Palace, and includes a short cruise (**6**) ________________ the Thames River. On their last day, they want to walk (**7**) ________________ Millennium Bridge and visit the Tate Modern. In the evening, they're going to check (**8**) ________________ the hotel and take the Underground back (**9**) ________________ the airport.



Reflexive Pronouns

Use the reflexive pronoun when the subject and the object are the same person.

I	→	myself	we	→	ourselves
you	→	yourself	you	→	yourselves
he	→	himself			
she	→	herself	they	→	themselves
it	→	itself			



He likes to look at **himself** in the mirror.

Note: You can also use the reflexive pronoun to say that you did something without anyone's help: I made the cake **myself**.

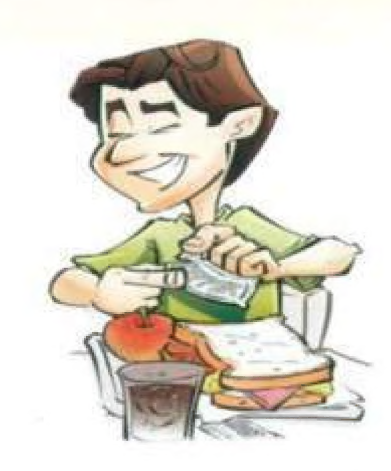
Because versus *So*

The subordinate conjunction *because* introduces a reason—it tells why.
The conjunction *so* introduces a consequence or a result.

You should eat a good breakfast **because** it gives you energy.
We didn't have anything to eat at home, **so** we went out for dinner.

A. Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

1. Nawal cut ________________ while she was peeling potatoes.
2. The instructions on the box say: "Do it ________________."
3. Welcome everyone! Please help ________________ to coffee and snacks.
4. My father was hungry, so he made ________________ a sandwich.
5. When you set the timer, the oven will turn ________________ off.
6. Our refrigerator broke down, so we bought ________________ a new one.
7. The children are old enough to look after ________________.
8. I burned ________________ when I took the cake out of the oven.



B. Complete the sentences with ***so*** or ***because***.

1. The service was excellent, ________________ they left the waiter a big tip.
2. She bought four frozen pizzas ________________ they were on sale.
3. Avocados are good for you ________________ they're rich in vitamins.
4. Ali didn't feel well, ________________ his mother made him some chicken soup.
5. I can't make cookies ________________ I don't have all the ingredients.
6. She didn't remember the recipe, ________________ she called her mother.

C. Join the sentences with ***so*** and ***because***. Use the pronoun *it* where necessary.

We need to go grocery shopping. The fridge is empty.
We need to go grocery shopping because the fridge is empty.

1. The bread was stale. We threw the bread away.
2. I can't cut the steak with this knife. The knife isn't sharp enough.
3. Maha is on a diet. She avoids eating foods with lots of calories.
4. I really enjoy cooking. Cooking is fun and relaxing.
5. She watches cooking shows on TV. She can learn new recipes.

The Passive

We use the passive to emphasize the *action* and not *who* or *what* does it.
To make the passive, we use the verb *be* and a past participle.*

Simple Present:	Millions of people use the Internet. (active) The Internet **is used** by millions of people. (passive)
Present Perfect:	Technology has changed our lives. (active) Our lives **have been changed** by technology. (passive)
Simple Past:	Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. (active) The telephone **was invented** by Alexander Graham Bell. (passive)

The person or thing that does the action is the *agent*. When we want to show the agent, we use *by* + the agent. When the agent is not necessary, we leave it out.

A thief stole my bike.
My bike **was stolen**. (*by a thief* is not necessary)

Someone has broken the window.
The window **has been broken**. (*by someone* is not necessary)

The boys broke the window.
The window **was broken** *by the boys*. (necessary)



* See page 82 for a list of the past participles of irregular verbs.

A. Change the sentences from active to passive.

A company in Germany makes these cars.
These cars are made by a company in Germany.

1. Karl Benz made the first car in 1886.
2. Companies all the over world produce cars today.
3. They have made many changes in our city.
4. Did Alexander Fleming discover penicillin?
5. They filmed the documentary in a desert oasis.
6. Did they invite you to the graduation ceremony?
7. People speak English all over the world.
8. Steven Sassoon invented the digital camera in 1975.



B. Change the sentences from passive to active.

1. Typewriters have been replaced by word processors.
2. All entrées in this restaurant are served with rice and salad.
3. Was the first airplane flown by the Wright brothers?
4. Soap has been used by people in the Middle East for nearly 5,000 years.
5. The way we communicate has been changed by cell phones and computers.
6. Roughly thirteen percent of the world's oil is produced by Saudi Arabia.
7. An encyclopedia of medical practices was written by Al-Zahrawi in 1000.
8. Many flying machines were designed by da Vinci, but they were never built.



The Definite Article: *the*

The definite article *the* comes before singular and plural nouns: **the** car, **the** cars.

Use *the* for specific objects or people that were introduced before or that are known.
Do not use *the* with plural or noncount nouns when talking in general.

He is a tourist. **The** tourist is in New York.
What are **the** official languages of Canada?

Technology is used in classrooms.

Use *the* with the superlative.

Planes are **the** fastest means of transport.

Use *the* for objects that are one of a kind.

the Earth **the** sun **the** moon
the stars **the** sky **the** sea



Use *the* with the names of oceans, seas, rivers, mountain ranges, deserts, groups of states, and monuments.

the Red Sea **the** Amazon **the** Eiffel Tower
the Arabian Desert **the** Alps **the** United States

Do not use *the* with proper names, possessive adjectives, months, days of the week, meals, games, sports, or with the words *home, school, work, business,* and *vacation* when used for their purpose.

Fahd is my brother. He is in Dubai on business. Let's play tennis after lunch.



A. Write the definite article ***the*** where necessary.

1. When _____ sun goes down at _____ night, you can see _____ moon and _____ stars.
2. _____ Burj Khalifa in _____ Dubai is _____ tallest building in _____ world.
3. _____ Great Pyramid of _____ Giza is one of _____ Seven Wonders of _____ Ancient World.
4. _____ Calligraphers used _____ *Kufic* script to write _____ first copies of _____ Holy Qur'an.
5. _____ Last year we went on _____ vacation to _____ island of _____ Penang in _____ Malaysia.

B. Write the article ***a, an,*** or ***the*** where necessary.

1. _____ bullet train can travel at _____ speed of 300 km _____ hour. It isn't as fast as _____ airplane, but _____ trip on _____ express train can take _____ shorter time.
2. We usually play _____ football in _____ park on _____ Saturday morning. In _____ afternoon, we go for _____ lunch at _____ our favorite restaurant by _____ beach.
3. What makes _____ Jeddah _____ global city and one of _____ best places to live in _____ Middle East? Is it _____ quality of _____ life?
4. _____ Cambridge is surrounded by _____ green areas; _____ quarter of _____ population cycles around _____ town, through _____ parks, and along _____ narrow streets.
5. _____ coral reefs in _____ Red Sea are _____ popular destination for _____ scuba divers.